The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

GOV. JEWELL AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

NO IMPORTANT CHANGES TO BE MADE—THE GOVERNOR OF KANSAS AND THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Postmaster General Jewell arrived here this morning, and was at the Post Office Department promptly at 9 o'clock. He was there received by Postmaster General Marshall and by Assistant Postmaster General Routt. After consultation of some hours with those officers, and a somewhat thorough survey of the condition of the department, he took his leave, giving out that he expected to be sworn in and to assume charge of the office on Monday or Tuesday next. Gov. Jewell then went to the State Department, where he received the commissions for himself and for the First Assistant Postmaster General which were yesterday engrossed there. Gov. Jewell left for Long Branch to present these commissions to the President for his signature, and will probably to-morrow return to his home in Connecticut to conclude the final arrangement of his business affairs prior to entering upon the duties of his new office. It is not now expected that Gov. Jewell will ask that any change be made in either the First, Second, or Third Assistant Postmaster Generalships, as the persons now holding these offices are widely known as able executive officers.

THE KANSAS REQUISITION FOR ARMS.

The Secretary of War cannot accede to the request of the Governor of Kansas to supply that State with additional arms, in view of the fact that Kansas is already in debt to the General Government nearly $50,000 for arms advanced. There seems to be a strange conflict of opinion as to the declaration of war on the part of the Osages, but notwithstanding the dispatch of the Governor of Kansas, the officers of the Indian Bureau expressly declare that nothing of the kind has occurred, and that the recent council of the Osages was entirely peaceful.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FORM OF PROTESTS AGAINST COLLECTORS' DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed Collectors of Customs that the provisions of sections 14 and 15 of the act of June 30, 1864, prescribing the manner in which protest is to be made and appeal taken from decisions of Collectors of Customs to the Secretary of the Treasury are superseded by sections 29, 31, and 32 of the revised statutes passed June 22, 1874, the latter provisions embodying in substance the same requirements as the former.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General Jewell spent several hours at the Post Office Department to-day consulting with Mr. Marshall, who returned to the city this morning. A large mail, mostly on official business, was opened and disposed of, and various other matters were considered, among them the propriety of sending a commissioner to the Postal Convention which meets at Berne, Switzerland, Sept. 15. It was decided that the United States ought to be represented there, and J. H. Blackfan, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Service, who has had a long experience and possesses a thorough knowledge of both foreign and domestic mail matters, was suggested as a proper person to represent the United States Postal Department. Mr. Jewell then visited Secretary Fish to confer on the same subject. He will return to New-York to-night to accompany the President on the trip of the City of Peking to Newport. He announces his intention to take charge of the department on the 1st of September.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS IN THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

The Chinese Government some time ago complained to our Government that an American naval officer was engaged with the Japan Government against Formosa, which was considered an offense against China. In order to remove the cause of complaint the Navy Department has revoked the leave of absence heretofore granted to Lieut. Commander Cassell, and he will therefore withdraw from the expedition, in which he was only a volunteer.

THE FIVE PER CENT. REDEMPTION FUND.

There are about eighteen delinquent banks which have hitherto failed to remit the five per centum of their circulation to the credit of the redemption fund. They have been notified three several times to pay up. The Treasurer will forward them a final notice to-morrow, which proving without avail, their notes will go to protest, and the names, with the facts, be made known to the public.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Smith has reversed a recent decision of Commissioner Burdett, of the General Land Office, and holds that a soldier entitled to make an additional homestead entry, and who has made a second entry, but still has less than 160 acres, may make further entries until he shall have obtained one-quarter of a section, or 160 acres.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury, at the close of business to-day, were: Currency, $15,345,939; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,430,000; coin, $72,485,471, including $30,884,200 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The receipts of internal revenue were $223,024. Secretary Bristow has returned to Washington.

ARMY ORDERS.

Surgeons Irwin, Fryer, and Girard have been ordered to assemble to-day at the Military Academy to examine into the physical condition of candidates for admission to that institution.

NAVY ORDERS.

The Navy Department has ordered Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall to temporary duty on the receiving-ship Independence. He will, on the arrival of the Benecia, report for duty on that vessel.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED MURDERER OF MACKAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 25.—The Sheriff of this county arrived from Bucyrus, Ohio, to-day, having in custody Joseph H. Taylor, the man who is charged with the murder of Mackay. Taylor has been placed in jail at Newcastle, pending his trial, which takes place in November. He denies his guilt, but admits being in company with Mackay, and tells contradictory stories as to how the murdered man disappeared.

ARREST OF RAILROAD THIEVES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A Hudson River Railroad detective was attacked last night in Greenbush by two men, named Harrigan and Grimes, with paving stones, when he shot both, disabling them. He then brought them to the station-house, where they were locked up. It is thought they belong to the gang who plundered the freight cars lately.

THE MAINE ODD-FELLOWS.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—The Odd-fellows are to-day celebrating the thirty-first anniversary of the introduction of that order into Maine. A procession 2,500 strong marched through the principal streets, and was composed of seventeen bands, thirteen encampments, and thirty-three lodges, with the Grand Encampment, Grand Lodge, and invited guests in carriages. It took twenty-five minutes in passing a given point. There are present two encampments from Providence and two from Portsmouth, N. H., and lodges and encampments from all parts of Maine. Business is generally suspended, and the streets are filled with citizens and strangers.

THE CROPS IN THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—The *Democrat* will publish to-morrow about nine columns regarding the corn and hog crops in the several Western States, which will show that Iowa has an excellent corn crop, but only seventy-five per cent. as many hogs as last year, and the weight of these is greatly reduced. The Illinois corn corp will be about one-third less than last year, and the hogs one-half less, and much lighter. Missouri will have a poor corn crop, and a large falling off in hogs. In Kansas and Nebraska there will be great reduction in both corn and hogs.

THE VERMONT VETERANS.

FIRST DAY AT BURLINGTON—THE GATHERING SOLDIERS—PROMINENT PERSONAGES.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 25.—The first day of the reunion of the Vermont veterans closes with every indication pointing to a successful meeting. The arrivals have not been large thus far, but perhaps as large as could be expected. No order of exercises has been observed to-day, the attention of the General and staff being given entirely to receiving and welcoming the assembling veterans and perfecting their arrangements. Senator Edmunds, who has been spending a few days in the Adirondacks, returned to-day, and will remain in town during the reunion. Congressman Hale, of the Seventeenth District of New-York, formerly a Vermonter, is also in town, and it is expected that most if not all of the Vermont delegation in Congress, as well as many other distinguished guests, will be present while the veterans are in camp. The organization having the largest number of members now present is the Ninth Infantry, the regiment formerly commanded by Gen. George J. Stannard, the hero of Gettysburg, who was wounded there and at Cold Harbor, and who lost his right arm at the assault on Fort Harrison, and who is the commanding officer of the reunion.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION—A RAILROAD SMASH—RECIPROCITY.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 25.—The English yacht Dracaenia sailed for Boston this afternoon.

The annual competition of the Provincial Rifle Association commenced at Bedford Ranges to-day. Upward of 100 competitors were present from the Militia of Halifax, Kings, Cumberland, Colchester, and Annapolis.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 25.—A collision occurred on the Canada Southern Railroad near Cayuga, last night, between a passenger and a construction train. Both engines were badly damaged.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 25.—The St. John Board of Trade will hold a special meeting to-morrow to discuss the proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 25.—Gens. Heath and Major, formerly of the Confederate army, are in town.

TROTTING.

CHARTER OAK PARK RACES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 25.—The first meeting at the new Charter Oak Park opened to-day with two races. In the 2:40 class there were seventeen entries, but nine were drawn, and in the 2:27 class six entries, but Howell, Jr., was drawn. Wellesly Boy was the favorite in the 2:40 race, and Nashville Girl in the 2:27, and both the favorites won in three straight heats. The pool selling was not brisk. There were about 2,500 people on the grounds. The programme for the remaining three days is more interesting, and will draw a much larger assemblage.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $2,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:40; $1,250 to first, $600 to second, $400 to third, and $250 to fourth horse:

Wellesly Boy	1	1	1
Reserve	3	2	2
Queen	2	3	3
May Bird	4	5	4
Effie Dean	5	4	dis.
Lewinskie	7	6	5.
Hampton	8	dis.	
H. C. Hill	6	dr.	

Time—2:28½, 2:32, and 2:31½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $5,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:27; $2,500 to first, $1,300 to second, $700 to third, and $500 to fourth horse:

Nashville Girl	1	1	1
Music	3	2	3
Frank Ferguson	5	3	2
Phil Sheridan	2	4	5
Little Mac	4	5	4

Time—2:28½, 2:26½, 2:24¾.

The programme for to-morrow is a 2:34 race for a purse of $3,000, and a 2:20 race for a purse of $4,000. In the latter race Sensation, Gazelle, Bodine, Gloster, and Castle Boy will trot.

CRICKET.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 25.—The cricket match between England and Canada was finished about 1 P. M. to-day, the former winning with four wickets to spare. The following is the score of the second inning of the English team:

Lieut. Mitchell, b. Phillips	18
Stubbing, b. Kearney	17
Capt. Wallace, b. Phillips	0
Lieut. Garner, c. Park, b. Kearney	9
Lieut. Davis, not out	20
Lieut. Turnour, b. Kearney	4
Lieut. Barker, run out	0
Lieut. Reid, c. G. Brunnell	5
Capt. Taylor, not out	1
Byes, 6; leg byes, 3; wides, 6	15
Total	89

The match between Halifax and all comers was commenced at 3 P. M. The all comers team is composed of Lieut. Mitchell, R. E.; D. S. Newhall, of Philadelphia; R. I. Newhall, of Philadelphia; Meade, of Philadelphia; Brewster, of Philadelphia; Large, of Philadelphia; Welsh, of Philadelphia; Hopkinson, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Canada; Brodie G. Brunel, of Canada, and Mr. Hebert, of Canada. The Halifax team is made up of Ellis Daly, Col. Sawyer, Kearney, Bullock, Stubbing, Capt. Wallace, Lieuts. Turnour, Davies, Singleton, Carpenter, and Baker. The All Comers went first to the wicket, and when time was called had made a total of 213 for ten wickets. The game will be resumed to-morrow.

The tournament will probably close to-morrow.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

FREIGHT RATES CONVENTION IN BOSTON—RATES AGREED ON.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—A railroad convention was held in this city to-day, at which the following lines were represented: Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, via Norfolk; Great Southern Freight Line, via Savannah; Atlantic Coast Line, via Portsmouth; Wilmington Direct Steam Line; Piedmont Air Line, via Richmond, and the Great Southern Dispatch Line, via Norfolk. The following rates were agreed upon, to take effect after Aug. 29, from Boston and New-York:

	CLASSES.					
Stations	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Selma, Ala.	$1 50	$1 40	$1 10	$ 90	80	70
Montgomery, Ala.	1 40	1 30	1 00	80	73	70
Atlanta, Ga.	1 30	1 20	1 00	85	70	60
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1 30	1 20	1 00	85	70	60
Dalton, Ga.	1 30	1 20	1 00	85	70	50
Rome, Ga.	1 40	1 30	1 10	90	75	65
Calena, Ala.	1 40	1 30	1 00	80	75	70
Birmingham, Ala.	1 60	1 45	1 25	1 10	90	75
Enfala, Ala.	1 80	1 40	1 15	90	80	70
Union Spring, Ala.	1 80	1 40	1 15	90	80	70
Columbus, Ga.	2 00	1 60	1 25	1 00	90	80
Macon, Ga.	1 60	1 30	1 00	85	70	60
Milledgeville, Ga.	1 70	1 40	1 10	95	80	70
West Point, Ga.	1 70	1 50	1 20	1 00	85	75
Mobile, Ala.	1 15	1 10	1 05	85	70	70
New-Orleans, La.	1 15	1 10	1 05	85	70	70
Statesville, S. C.	1 25	1 10	95	80	70	60
Charlotte, N. C.	1 25	1 10	95	80	70	60
Augusta, Ga.	1 15	1 00	85	75	60	45
Columbia, S. C.	1 15	1 00	85	75	60	45

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CLIFTON, Ontario, Aug. 25.—The difficulty between the Canada Southern Railway Company and the Great Western Railway Company has been settled satisfactorily to both parties. The Canada Southern will shortly run their trains across Suspension Bridge.

THE KENTUCKY DISTURBANCES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—Gen. Eli Murray, United States Marshal, left this city yesterday afternoon for Frankfort, where he will take control of the Federal troops stationed there and march to the aid of the Walker-Russell party. There is some fear of a collision between the State and Federal troops.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.

A QUIET MOUNTAIN RETREAT—THE SCENERY—QUAKER VISITORS FROM PHILADELPHIA—RAMBLING OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Monday, Aug. 24, 1874.

At the commencement of the Summer exodus there are many families who, detesting the *grande tour* prescribed by fashion, invariably choose the most sequestered spot they can find, and stay there religiously until the middle of September. It was after this manner that Delaware Water Gap rose into celebrity as a Summer resort. Quakers from Philadelphia discovered the place, and to accommodate them a small hotel, the Kittatinny House, was built. Then a Quaker gentleman of great intellect and much amiability established a school there, which during the holidays became a hotel through the force of circumstances, and finally Mr. Alsopp, the schoolmaster, greatly enlarged it, and it became the Glenwood House and ceased to be the resort of ingenuous Quaker youths. Then other but smaller hotels sprang up, in all directions, in the vicinity of the village, and finally Mr. Brodhead built a grand first-class four-dollar-a-day hotel on the summit of a hill that rears its wooded front directly facing the Water Gap, and this was called the Water Gap House. It might have been expected that this latest contribution to the hotel resources of this region would have been disastrous for all the others, and that the big house would have eaten up the rest, as Aaron's serpent consumed the serpents of the Egyptian thaumaturgists. But the contrary has been the case. The new hotel has advertised the place considerably, and the consequence has been that all the houses have been crowded to excess. This has been so much so this year that at the Glenwood House—the Quaker hotel—hardly a night has passed without more guests applying than its sleeping capacity could accommodate. Almost every evening beds have been made in the parlors, and for those who knew the situation there has been considerable fun in watching the anxiety and anger of the roomless ones as the hours of the night went on and still the folks lingered in the parlors. In consequence of the "drab" complexion of the guests, there is no piano in the Glenwood House, and consequently there is no dancing; but, as all the guests are not Quakers, a compromise has been entered into, the Friends taking the large parlors for their social games, and the others a smaller room for their card parties. On nights when the Friends had specially interesting diversions, such as "twenty questions," "crambo," "proverbs," or exquisitely ridiculous charades, the weary wayfarers would be cheerful up to 10 o'clock; but, as the minutes glided by and the hands of the little French pendule clock on the mantel-shelf got nearer and nearer to eleven, their faces would begin to lengthen, to become preternaturally solemn and anxious, and at last to show signs of intense subdued rage. Every five minutes or so the watch would be dragged from the pocket and consulted with meaning, and hot glances would be hurled at the leader of the games. But the players never showed the least pity, and it was only when Mrs. Alsopp would glide in like an angel of mercy and hint that there were a few poor travelers waiting to turn the parlors into bed-rooms that they would desist from their fun. Even then they looked upon the roomless ones as interlopers who were spoiling their game, so innately selfish is frail humanity, even under the drab armor of the "Friend's" dress.

Of course, the great attraction of the Delaware Water Gap is the scenery. To say that this is grand would not be untrue, and yet it would convey a false impression. Although the Delaware is a fine river when compared with the tiny streams of the White Mountains, yet the "gaps" here cannot be mentioned in the same breath with the "notches" of that glorious region. The fact is that the geological structure of the mountains here—the Kittatinnies—is such that, in spite of their 2,000 feet of elevation, they are only grand under certain effects of atmosphere. The rocks here never present themselves in masses, but in their wildest aspects only show distorted and upheaved stratification; and, moreover, they are covered with a loose, friable, shaly superstratum, which affords nutrition to the most luxuriant vegetation. The mountains are, indeed, wooded from the base to the summit—not with tall pines, those sentinels of Alpine regions, but with magnificent chestnuts, great oaks, hickories, and walnuts. Here and there in the small valleys on either side of the Delaware may be seen the graceful outlines of deciduous trees; but these are so rare as not to exert any dominant influence upon the scenery. From this peculiar rock structure it results that all the mountain slopes are very gradual, and therefore lack the sheer descents and stupendous ravines which so enchant the imagination and fill the mind with a sense of the sublime. There is an exception, a solitary one, indeed, in the gap itself, where Mount Tahmenund on the one side, and Mount Minsi on the other, seem to tower over the rushing waters of the Delaware, forcing its way at their feet. Mount Tahmenund preserves its bold outlines almost to the summit, and on its front great crags are visible that give one the idea of castellation. Mount Minsi is only bold in the immediate vicinity of the water. Above the river its rocks are grand, but above these rocks the mountain rises up in a gentle wooded slope which lacks almost every element of the sublime.

The great charm, however, of the scenery here is in the atmospheric effects. In all the distant views of the Gap the lines of the mountains seem covered with a faint silvery veil which gives a delicacy of coloring, and at the same time an ideality which never fail to touch the heart, though the nearer aspect was powerless to chain the imagination. When, however, the clouds are gathering for a storm and gray masses of vapor seem clinging to the trees on the ridges of the hills, rocks, trees, and clouds are blended in a fashion that would delight the very soul of a painter. And when the sun, triumphing over the heavy cumuli masses, sends his golden arrows slantingly upon the mountains, they are transformed, being enveloped in a golden haze that makes them for the moment veritable hills of the Eldorado. But these effects are evanescent, lasting for a few brief moments, and to catch them one must have the patience of a painter. The sunset hour, however, always brings glorious visions, for then the dull red sandstone rock, from which the big chestnuts and oaks spring on the mountain sides, is brightened until it glows like gold of Guinea, and by contrast the frondage of the trees becomes a preternatural green. And if, as often happens, the clouds should be gathering wickedly when the sun is sinking, and should be flocking fast to a central point, all the light masses as they outsail the heavy ones will be transformed into brilliant fleeces of colored light, while the great cumuli behind them will be dark gray, threatening, and gloomy. And then these small, wandering cirri will get entangled among the trees in the ridges of the mountains, and, all their glory vanished, will show like lazy wreaths of smoke curling up from unseen fires below.

Some cruel man, upon some past occasion, did heedlessly and without any comprehension of his crime, pronounce the Delaware Water Gap truly Alpine. The consequences have been that the good folks who come here to pass the Summer quietly and restfully are bitten with the mania of exploration. Every little hillock in the neighborhood which commands a view of the mountains or of the Delaware, or of the three creeks which fall into it here, has been christened by a fine name, and becomes a place that must be visited. Every smooth surface of sandstone becomes a "table rock," every tiny downfall of water a "cascade," every silent pool of clear water a Rebekah's well. And as the scenery is considered Alpine, the *alpenstock* is, of course, a necessity, and one sees people, sensible at other periods of the year, gravely shouldering six feet of walnut timber, or oak, or chestnut, under the delusion that it is going to assist them in walking, which it never does. But—and here comes in the worst part of it—it is considered necessary to carve on this abominable alpenstock the names of all the places visited; and as ladies are never dexterous with pen-knives, the labor inevitably falls upon male fingers. I went to Caldeno Glen one morning with a very pleasant party, and, as a consequence, I had in the afternoon to carve Caldeno, Lovers' Retreat, Mossy Grotto, Rebekah's Well, Table Rock, and Cooper's View. Now, being wiser, when I am invited to make one of a party, I stipulate beforehand that I am not to do any carving.

The hotels here are very fair, and though, of course, the Water Gap House is the most stylish, the Glenwood is the most agreeable. The table at this house is peculiar, but admirably suited to children and to the fair sex, who are, of course, in the great majority. The cook is a very ordinary creature, and evidently has no fine feeling for his art, but the confectioner is a great artist, and turns out *soufflés* which would do honor to a first-class Parisian establishment. As the table is always furnished with abundance of milk, fruit, and cream; as there is plenty of rich cake, and the tea is made excessively strong, the ladies think it the finest in the land; and truly for them it is, for the sagacious proprietor, with the wisdom of a serpent, has just taken the measure of their appetites and palate, and has suited them exactly. For my own part, I have done as others, and with no evil consequences so far, though it seems incredible to me that we can eat so many sweet things and not have dyspepsia. But I presume the Alpine character of the country will account for this as it does for so many other marvels.

GAR.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the North-west, with rising temperature, winds veering to north-east and south-east, and generally clear weather. It has generally risen east of the Mississippi, being highest over New-England. Occasional rain has fallen over the South Atlantic and Middle Atlantic coasts, with fresh and brisk north-easterly winds over the latter. The river has slightly fallen at Yankton.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States rising barometer, slightly lower temperature, north to east winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly light coast rains are probable.

Over the Gulf States, slight changes in pressure and temperature, variable winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional coast rains.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, north-east to south-east winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the lake region, winds mostly from north-east to south-east, and clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature and pressure in the lower lake region, and with rising temperature, diminishing pressure, and occasional rain areas in the upper lake region.

Over the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and the North-west, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and over the northern portions of these sections possibly rain areas.

Over New England and the Middle States, high barometer, stationary to rising temperature, winds mostly from north-east to south-east, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	58°	64°	3:30 P. M.	74°	75°
6 A. M.	59°	63°	6 P. M.	72°	71°
9 A. M.	64°	67°	9 P. M.	68°	67°
12 M.	68°	70°	12 P. M.	69°	63°

Average temperature yesterday.......67½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......66½°

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

POOL SELLING AT LONG BRANCH FOR TO-MORROW'S CONTESTS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—The extra race meeting at Monmouth Park will begin to-morrow, and continue on Thursday and Saturday. Pools on the races for to-morrow were sold this evening by Dr. Underwood. The following are the entries, with weights, for to-morrow's races:

First race, purse $500; three-quarter-mile dash, for all ages.

Minnie Mc, 4 years, 105 pounds; B. F. Carver, 4 years, 108 pounds; Audubon, 4 years, 108 pounds; Quits, 4 years, 105 pounds; Electric, 4 years, 105 pounds; Bay Filly, by Warminster, 3 years, 87 pounds; Stockwood, 5 years, 114 pounds; Marmion, 4 years, 105 pounds; Century, late Crow's Meat, 3 years, 90 pounds; Mary Constant, 4 years, 105 pounds; Wizard, 4 years, 105 pounds; Free Lance, 4 years, 108 pounds.

SECOND RACE—Steward's cup; purse, $500 in gold; mile heats for three-year olds; winners carrying five pounds extra, those beaten twice allowed five pounds:

Ida Wells, 82 pounds; Mollie Darling, 82 pounds; Lutitia H., 87 pounds; Valdine, 87 pounds; The Hoaxer, 90 pounds; B. C. by Julius, 90 pounds; Persuader, 90 pounds.

THIRD RACE—Purse, $500; mile heats over four hurdles. Three or more horses to start:

Limestone, 136 pounds; Bullet, 139 pounds; Mary Clark, 139 pounds; Vesuvius, 139 pounds; Harry Booth, 142 pounds.

THE TROUBLE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—Forty United States troops left Frankfort this morning for Gratz and Monterey, the seat of disturbance in Owen County. The United States Marshal and Gov. Leslie have held a consultation, and the Militia and United States troops will act together in arresting the contending parties. The State troops have thus far been pursuing both parties of offenders. Thirty-five additional Militia will leave here for Gratz to-morrow. This morning all was quiet at Lancaster, but the State troops remain to insure order. Forty-five of the rioters have been arrested.

THE RICHARD-GRAY DUEL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—D. J. Richard, who fought a duel with Dr. Gray in St. James Parish on the 18th inst., and who was reported by a special correspondent as having died in just two minutes after being wounded, still lives, with a probability of recovery.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DELEGATES ARRIVING TO ATTEND THE STATE CONVENTION—MUCH EXCITEMENT IN PITTSBURG—THE NUMEROUS CANDIDATES FOR PLACES ON THE TICKET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—Since 1856, when the first National Convention of the Republican Party was held in this city, Pittsburg has had no political gathering so important as the State Convention of the Democracy, which will assemble at Library Hall to-morrow. For the first time, too, in almost as many years, the party has good assurance of securing the election of a candidate on their State ticket, and there is in consequence unusual excitement among the leaders of the different factions. Since Monday delegates have been hourly arriving, and now the hotels are crowded with Bourbon magnates of high and low degree. Prominent among those present is the noted Alderman Bill McMullen, of the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia, accompanied by several of his body-guard of shoulder hitters and roughs, whose latest public appearance was at the prize fight in Germantown last week, where McMullen acted as umpire. Sam. Josephs, who has got rich on a small salary as a member of the Legislature from McMullen's ward, is helping the Alderman to marshal his forces, and the two promise to make it very lively in the convention if things do not work to suit them. This delectable party are quartered at the Monongahela House.

At the St. Charles Hotel, the head-quarters of the State Central Committee, many of the big guns of the party are registered; among them, Ex-United States Senator Charles R. Buckalew, of Fishing Creek and anti-draft rebellion fame; William H. Witte, Editor of the Philadelphia organ, the *Commonwealth*; Richard Vaux, Robert P. Dechert, William A. Wallace, of Clearfield County; Heister Clymer, of Berks; Congressman Samuel J. Randall, Congressman Samuel Griffith, B. F. Myers, H. B. Wright, W. P. Schell, S. S. Ancona, B. M. Boyer, E. L. Acker, Wm. Bigler, W. L. Dewart, and some thirty ex-members of the State Legislature and Constitutional Convention.

The convention will be composed of 250 delegates, and will be the largest yet held by the party in this State. Candidates for the different positions to be filled are as thick as blackberries, and the scenes at the hotels this evening are very animated. It is the general belief at this time that either Hon. William A. Wallace or Hon. E. S. Ancona will be made permanent chairman. Wallace and Buckalew are aspirants for the United States Senatorship, and it is said Ancona is in the interest of Buckalew. There is much concern felt by the partisans of these gentlemen as to which side shall secure the organization of the convention. Malcolm Hay, of this city, will probably be made temporary chairman.

The following is a list of the candidates for Supreme Judge: George M. Dallas, Philadelphia; James R. Ludlow, Philadelphia; John Trimkey, Venango; Silas M. Clark, Indiana; Henry P. Ross, Montgomery; Warren J. Woodward, Berks; James H. Graham, Cumberland; Samuel B. Wilson, Beaver; B. L. Johnston, Cambria; and John H. Bailey, Allegheny. Gossip among the delegates indicates that Ludlow and Dallas will be dropped after the first ballot, and the fight will then be between Ross and Trimkey, with the chances in favor of the first-named gentleman. For Lieutenant Governor the aspirants are Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, Harrisburg; Henry M. North, Lancaster; W. H. Sowden, Lehigh; Daniel Kane, Fayette; John Latta, Westmoreland; Gen. Dick Coulter, Westmoreland; David L. Morris, Lawrence; Jacob Zeigler, Butler; James Ellis, Schuylkill; W. L. Dewart, Northampton; James H. Stewart, Allegheny; Thos. J. Keenan, Allegheny; Col. Samuel A. Black, Montgomery, and Chas. D. Manley, Delaware. North, Black, and Zeigler will lead on the list, with a probability that Lancaster County will carry off the honor. Those who want to be Auditor General are Daniel H. Neiman, Northampton; Gen. W. W. H. Davis, Bucks; Justus F. Temple, Greene; James P. Barr, editor of the Pittsburg *Post*; Gen. Wm. McCandless, Philadelphia, and Jos. M. McClure, Bucks. Here the choice is supposed to lie between Neiman, Barr, and McClure; but indications point to the first-named as the coming man. The following are candidates for Secretary of Internal Affairs: C. M. Brodhead, Northampton County; H. B. Beardslee, Luzerne County; Thomas N. Brooks, Crawford County, and James J. Steele, Schuylkill County.

As to the platform, the leaders are reticent; but in conversation this afternoon, Vaux, of Philadelphia, intimated that the resolutions would favor hard money, leave the tariff question to the Congressional Districts, arraign the Republican party for its manifold sins, and denounce the Civil Rights bill without stint.

The Philadelphia delegation had an informal caucus at the Monongahela House this evening, but took no action which will be considered binding to-morrow. The five Dallas men will remain firm, if present indications may be relied on.

LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, Aug. 25.—The Committee on Resolutions and Platform appointed by the State Democratic Convention yesterday have not yet reported.

The convention nominated Hon. J. C. Moncure for Treasurer by acclamation, and adjourned with the wildest enthusiasm, after the unanimous adoption of the following platform:

We, the white people of Louisiana, embracing the Democratic Party, Conservative Party, White man's Party, Liberal Party, Reform Party, and all others opposed to Kellogg usurpation, do solemnly resolve and declare that the Government now existing in Louisiana originated in and has been maintained by force and fraud in opposition to the will of a large majority of the voters of the State, in opposition to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of every principle of justice and liberty; that the dominant faction of the Radical Party in this State has, by false and fraudulent representations, inflamed the passions and prejudices of the negroes, as a race, against the whites, and has thereby made it necessary for the white people to unite and act together in self-defence, and for the preservation of white civilization; that the rights of all men under the Constitution and laws of the land must be respected, and preserved inviolate, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition; but we deny that Congress can constitutionally enact laws to force the two races into social union or equality; that the white people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled, but we are convinced that reform is imperatively demanded, and can be effected only by electing to office white men of known capacity and integrity, and we believe that large numbers of colored citizens will vote with us to secure a government which must be beneficial alike to both races; that we disclaim earnestly any intention of carrying or attempting to carry the approaching election by violence, and that the charges to this effect emanating from our radical enemies are without foundation, and are falsely made for the purpose of obtaining the aid of the military forces of the United States in order to overawe the people, perpetuate the existing usurpation, and subvert the true principles of the Government; that W. P. Kellogg is a mere usurper, and we denounce him as such; that his government is arbitrary, unjust, and oppressive, and that it can maintain itself only through Federal interference; that the Election and Registration laws under which the election is being conducted were intended to perpetuate the usurpation by depriving the people, and especially the naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote; but we announce distinctly that it is our determination of the people to have a fair election, and to see that the result is not changed by fraud or violence; that we extend to all of our race, in every clime, the right hand of fellowship and cordial invitation to come and settle among us and unite their destinies with ours; that while we are in favor of meeting punctually the payment of the legitimate debt of Louisiana, we are immovably opposed to the recognition of dishonest and fraudulent obligations issued in the name of the State, and we pledge ourselves to make a searching investigation in the matter. We advise our people to vote against the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the usurping Legislature, and pledge ourselves, on the restoration of the Government to honest hands, to provide for the payment of the honest indebtedness of the State.

OHIO.

PREPARING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE SPECIE PAYMENT AND INFLATION FACTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The hotels are crowded to-night with delegates to the Democratic State Convention to-morrow. Candidates for the few State offices to be filled are numerous, and it is utterly out of the question to tell who stand the best chances of nomination. Indications are that the convention will be an animated one, both as to candidates and platform. Senator Thurman is here, doing his utmost to get a platform agreed upon that will accord with his financial views, which are contraction of greenback currency, expansion of national bank currency, and return to specie payment at the earliest practicable date. His efforts in this particular are being opposed by a strong element, who want a declaration of principles similar to that recently adopted by the Indiana Democracy, which is the payment of five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, abolition of national banks, and substitution of Government notes for national bank notes. It is difficult to foretell which of these two factions will win when the convention is organized to-morrow and the Committee on Resolutions appointed. But the indications to-night point slightly in favor of the Thurman policy. About the only thing that can be foretold with certainty is that a plank declaring for a judicious license law, to govern the liquor question, will be inserted in the platform. This action will be taken in view of the large vote cast at the new constitutional election last week in favor of that proposition.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN THE CAMPAIGN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—A paper has been circulated and signed extensively to-day by prominent business men, protesting against the increase of an irredeemable paper currency; favoring a return to specie payment, pledging the signers to support for Congress the nominee of either party indorsing these views, and failing to do so they pledge their support to a third candidate nominated by themselves.

ILLINOIS.

THE STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE M'CORMICK-HESING CONVENTION TO MEET TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Straight-out Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day. There were but few delegates in attendance, and after making a temporary organization the convention adjourned until to-morrow. Gen. James W. Singleton made a long speech in favor of an increase of the currency, and also in favor of making greenbacks legal tender for all public debts, including duties on imports.

The McCormick-Hesing State Democratic Convention will meet to-morrow. A number of delegates have arrived. The principal topic of discussion is the platform laid down by the State Central Committee, and especially the hard money plank. There will undoubtedly be a heated discussion in the convention upon this subject, and it is not improbable that it may cause a rupture. A large portion of the delegates are strongly in favor of inflation, and in this they represent the views of many, if not a majority of their constituents.

MICHIGAN.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—The Michigan Republicans hold their State Convention to-morrow at Lansing, and dispatches therefrom to-night report a gathering of representative men from all over the State. It is certain that Gov. Bagley and Lieut. Gov. Holt will be renominated by acclamation, as well as several minor officers on the state ticket. The chief contest now promises to be over the State Treasurership, the rival candidates being Col. W. B. McCreery of Flint, and Cyrus G. Luce of Branch County. The latter is a leading farmer, and is urged by the Grangers. Between these men the contest will be very animated.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—To-day Congressmen Waldron, Willard, Begole, and Bradley were renominated by the Republicans, without opposition, making, with Representative Field, of this city, five of the present delegation who are up for re-election.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of Springfield, has received the Democratic nomination as candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District of Illinois.

The Republican Congressional Convention at Tuscalo, Ill., to-day renominated Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—Hon. James Monroe was to-day renominated by the Republican Convention for Congress from the Eighteenth District of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 25.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Eighth Ohio District renominated Hon. W. Lawrence, the present incumbent. A resolution opposing and condemning the action of those members of Congress who voted for and received back pay was adopted.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Aug. 25.—The Chester County Republican Convention to-day unanimously nominated Washington Townsend for Congress from the Seventh District. This district is composed of Chester and Delaware Counties, and the convention adopted a resolution instructing their conferees to insist upon this nomination in the conference with the Delaware County conferees.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 25.—The Democrats of the First Congressional District have nominated Hon. Benoni S. Fuller.

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 25.—The following were nominated for Congress at the District Democratic Convention to-day: John Ellis, of Orleans, for the Second District; Joseph R. Breaux, of Iberia, for the Third District; and J. M. Moore, of St. Landry, for the Sixth District. Nominations for the other districts will probably be made to-night.

The following Democratic Congressional nominations were also made to-day: First District, Gen. Randall Gibson, of New-Orleans; Fourth District, Col. W. M. Levy, of Natchitoches; Fifth District, B. F. Spencer.

MAINE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

ROCKLAND, Me., Aug. 25.—The eighth annual session of the Maine Educational Association was opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon, President G. L. Fletcher in the chair. The attendance was small. A number of essays were read at the evening session. The opening address was made by the President, G. L. Fletcher, of Castine, which was followed by an address of welcome by Hon. John Lovejoy, Mayor of Rockland. Rev. Dr. Hill, of Portland was then introduced, and delivered an address on "Imagination in Space."

THE AMATEUR REGATTA AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The oarsmen at the lake to-day drew for positions in the various races. The following are the positions of the four-oared crews, numbering from the west side:

Gramercy	1	Seawanhaka	8
Atalanta	2	Argonaut	9
Wah-wah-sum	3	Argonauta	10
Duquesne	4	Beaverwyck	11
Atlantic	5	Palmetto	12
Union	6	Potomac	13
Buffalo	7		

CINCINNATI OFFICIALS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Cincinnati officials were formally received at Independence Hall to-day by President Downing, of the Select Council. They were driven through the Park, and visited the Zoölogical Gardens and Centennial Buildings, dining at the Strawberry Mansion. On Thursday they will depart for New-York and Boston.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET AND BASE-BALL IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The cricket match at Dublin was continued this morning with the Irishmen at the wickets. They finished their first innings with a score of 47. The Americans, who made 71 yesterday, added 94 to the count in their second inning. The Dublin Club then went to the bat for their final inning and completed it with only 31 runs, leaving the Americans the winners by 87.

A game of base-ball followed between the Boston and Philadelphia clubs, which was won by the latter. Score—15 to 4.

The weather was fine and the attendance numerous.

A base-ball match between eighteen of the Irish Club and nine Americans is set down for to-morrow.

THE OCEAN STEAM-SHIP LINES.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Another conference of the proprietors of the steam-ship lines between this port and New-York was held to-day, on the competition question. There are hopes of a settlement, but nothing definite is stated as to the results of the meeting.

SPAIN.

THE CONSCRIPTION.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The conscription is being enforced throughout the country without opposition.

CAPTURE OF A PARTY OF REPUBLICANS.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Carlist advices state that 200 Republican volunteers who were marching to the relief of Puycerda were captured by the royalists.

NO GERMAN INTERFERENCE—RUSSIA AND RECOGNITION.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The German Government has formally notified the Powers that it will not interfere in the internal affairs of Spain.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.—*Le Nord* says it would be a bad precedent for Russia to recognize a Government founded on a *coup d'état*, and wholly without legal sanction. When Marshal Serrano's Government completely fulfills the conditions of established power Russia will hasten to recognize it.

FRANCE.

NEUTRALITY IN THE SPANISH WAR.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Prefects of the departments in the south of France have received special instructions from the Minister of the Interior to use every effort to prevent the sale of arms to the Carlists.

GERMANY.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER—RETURN OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Mr. Bancroft Davis has had a long interview with Prince Bismarck.

The Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany have returned to Berlin.

PORTUGAL.

SPANISH FEDERALIST REFUGEES ORDERED TO LEAVE.

LISBON, Aug. 25.—The Government has issued an order directing the Spanish Federalist refugees in this country to depart at once.

THE EUROPEAN WHEAT CROP.

THE ENGLISH CROP SAFE—ENGLISH WHEAT RESHIPPED FROM FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The bulk of the wheat crop is now safe. Another week of fine weather and the fields will be clear. The damp state of some samples shows that we had a narrow escape. Prices are now receding in consequence of the belief that the crop is fully up to the average. Prices are very low in France, and English wheat is still being reshipped from there.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the grain-drying house attached to the Reed elevator, fronting on Water street and Buffalo River, Buffalo, where about 2,300 bushels of spoiled grain were being dried. The flames spread rapidly to the elevator, and caused its entire destruction. At one time several large propellers lying near were in danger, but by the exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to the elevator. The building was owned by the C. M. Reed estate, of Erie, Penn., and James C. Harrison, of Boston, and was valued at $150,000. Harrison had one-third interest, which was insured for $15,000. The Reed estate had no insurance on their interest. The adjoining property was considerably damaged by water.

A fire occurred in Boston last night in the building occupied by the Boston Star Collar Company, and the Bay State Inner Sole Company. The upper part of the building was thoroughly burnt out. The total loss is estimated at about $20,000. The Star Collar Company's insurance is $29,000, and the Bay State Inner Sole Company's, $9,000. The building is insured for $30,000. The Southwick House, adjoining the burned building, was damaged by water. Two firemen were injured by falling slates from the roof.

On Monday night a fire broke out in Chambers Brothers' lumber-yard and saw mill at Muscatine, Iowa, which, together with a large amount of lumber, Baker & Co.'s boiler works, and adjoining warehouse, was completely destroyed. The loss is $75,000.

The carriage factory and blacksmith shop of M. Stanley & Co. and the residence of James Disk, at Perth, Ontario, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Hardwig's brewery, near Danville, Ill., was burned yesterday. The loss is $20,000; insurance, $12,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Senator Edmunds, who has been at the Adirondacks, returned to Burlington, Vt., yesterday morning.

Colby, who was arrested in Boston for the assault on Mary Tynan, is at large, having obtained the $10,000 bail.

Gen. J. Meredith Reed, Jr., Minister to Greece, and Consul General at Paris during the war with Germany, is at Albany, N. Y., on a leave of absence of a few weeks.

Mrs. Herhman, aged sixty, was killed on Monday night, at Edgewater, Mass., in stepping from a moving train on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Police Officer John Weemer, of Pittsburg, Penn., was shot and killed on Monday night by A. R. Hillon, whom he had arrested and was attempting to take to the station-house.

Samuel Waters and Isaac Stewart, old men living near Oakdale, Penn., were run over by an express train on the Pan-handle Road on Monday and instantly killed.

The case in Boston against Henry Seling, of Hartford, for alleged forgery, has been abandoned, the indorsement on the check having been proved to be genuine.

At the Standard Sugar Refinery, at South Boston, yesterday, while workmen were changing the centrifugal machines in motion, five of the machines burst, breaking an arm of one man and the leg of another.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

IMPORTANT ACTION REGARDING QUACK DOCTORS.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY BUREAU—VITAL STATISTICS—RAILROAD NUISANCES.

The Board of Health met yesterday, President Chandler in the chair. City Sanitary Superintendent W. DeF. Day, submitted the following report, which was approved of:

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1874.
To the Board of Health of the Health Department, Col. Emmons Clark, Secretary:

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending Aug. 22, 1874:

The number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 2,079, as follows, viz.: Two public building, 1,115 tenement-houses, 174 private dwellings, 133 other dwellings, 10 manufactories and workshops, 18 stores and warehouses, 86 stables, 25 slaughter-houses, 1 pier and lock, 11 fat-rendering establishments, 2 dumping-grounds, 4 public sewers and drains, 6 breweries, 1 gut-cleaning establishment, 32 sunken and vacant lots, 46 yards, courts, and areas, 63 cellars and basements, 68 waste-pipes and drains, 175 privies and water-closets, 17 street-gutters and sidewalks, 4 dangerous stairways, 6 cisterns and cesspools, 22 other nuisances, 4 piggeries, and 20 visits of the inspectors to cases of contagious disease. The number of reports therein received from the inspectors was 832.

During the past week 79 complaints were received from citizens and referred to the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors for investigation and report.

The disinfecting corps have visited 68 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 52 houses, 52 privy sinks, clothing, bedding, &c. In addition to the regular work performed, they have disinfected 224 miles of street gutters in the following wards, viz.: First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second. They have disinfected Washington and Spring Street Markets once, and Catharine and Fulton Markets twice. They have also disinfected 682 privies and water-closets, 153 yards, courts, and areas, and 106 cellars and basements.

Ten cases of small-pox were removed to the Hospital, and one dead body to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps.

Permits have been granted consignees of sixty-seven vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of this Port.

One hundred and two permits were granted scavengers to empty, clean and disinfect privy sinks.

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious disease reported at this Bureau for the two weeks ending Aug. 22, 1874.

Week ending Aug 15.—typus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 5 scarlet fever, 26; measles, 14; diphtheria, 30; small-pox, 23; cerbro spinal meningitis, 4.

Week ending Aug. 22.—typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 19; scarlet fever, 26; measles, 7; diphtheria, 40; small-pox, 18; cerbro spinal meningitis, 4.

The Register of Vital Statistics, Dr. Elisha Harris, handed in the following comparative report of the mortality of the City during the week ending on Saturday last:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, Aug. 25, 1874.
To the Secretary of the Board of Health:

SIR: In the week ending on Saturday, the 22d inst., there were 681 deaths reported in the City, against the 722 reported and 725 actually verified during the previous week. The gain to life, comparing the two weeks, is found to consist in the decrease in deaths by diarrheal diseases, (12,) by pulmonary phthisis, (19,) by convulsions and diseases of the nervous system, (6,) deaths of persons over seventy years of age, (15,) and infants under a year old, (5.)

It was a healthful week for the season, and the decrease of mortality from diarrheal diseases and in the first year of infancy are favorable indications. The mean temperature last week was 73.9° Fahrenheit; the average humidity, 57-100 of total saturation, and the mean rate of movement of the winds a little less than 100 miles daily. In this calm and dry week only 251 persons five years of age and upward are in the list of deaths. The death-rate in the children of the City under five years of age was equal to 182.20 in the 1,000 annually, while for the 88.2 per cent. of the inhabitants five years old and upward, it was equivalent to 14.22 per 1,000. The death rate in this City the week ending on the 15th inst. was equal to 36.25 in the 1,000 yearly, and last week it was at 34.05 per 1,000. The rates of mortality and kinds of diseases reported in the cities of the United States the past six weeks show that the present is an unusually healthful Summer. In no city is any epidemic reported.

The twenty-one cities and large towns of Great Britain reported through the Register General, for the week ending the 8th of August, an average death rate equal to 27 in the 1,000 yearly, but in London the rate was at 23 per 1,000; and in Liverpool, at 38 per 1,000. In Paris, the same week, the rate was at 21, and in Berlin, in the week ending July 25, the death rate was at 50 per 1,000, and of the deaths in the latter city 69 per cent. were of infants under one year of age. This far exceeds the infantile death-rate of New-York, but the causes of the excess in these two cities are the same. Respectfully submitted,

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D.,
Register of Vital Statistics.

The Board then proceeded to take action regarding the practices of quack doctors in the city, with a view of adopting some means to lessen the evil. Their action in this respect was in accordance with the recommendation of the Coroner's Jury in the case of Mrs. Isabella Potter, who died in the water-cure establishment of one "Dr." Schiefferdecker in West Twenty-second street near Eighth avenue. The Board finally adopted the following resolution:

The Sanitary Committee respectfully report that by a law passed May 11, 1874, it becomes the duty of County Medical Societies to require that "every practitioner of medicine or surgery in this State, excepting licentiates or graduates of some medical society or chartered school, shall be required, and they are hereby commanded, to a certificate from the censor of some one of the several medical societies of this State, either from the County, District, or State Society, which certificate shall set forth that said censors have found the person to whom it was issued qualified to practice all the branches of the medical art mentioned in it. And such certificate must be recorded in a book provided and kept for the purpose by the County Clerk of each county in the State."

If the several county medical societies of the County of New-York proceed in good faith to carry out the purposes of this law, an important step will be taken toward the suppression of that large class of medically uneducated practitioners who now impose themselves upon the community, to the infinite detriment of the public health. By section 5 of the Sanitary Code it is required that "every physician in said City shall at all times cause his or her name, office and residence, and also his or her kind and class of practice, to be registered within the Bureau of Vital Statistics, and in a manner according to the regulations prescribed by this board." The registration here required has been maintained by the Register with as much completeness as possible under existing laws. This register shows that returns of deaths are made by large numbers of so-called doctors who have no recognition by any class of medically educated practitioners. Though those returns of deaths had to be accredited under previous laws equally with the returns of the most thoroughly educated practitioners, yet they had no absolute value. Under the new law it is made a misdemeanor to practice without a diploma or license from a county medical society. It becomes a matter, therefore, of the first importance that the several county medical societies perform their duties as required by law, and summon all practitioners of the particular school to which they belong to register their diplomas or licences, and, if they have none, to submit to the required examination. In the action of the County medical societies it is desirable that this board should cooperate as far as possible by furnishing lists of practitioners registered in the Bureau of Vital Statistics. It will also become necessary for this board to cause a new registration of physicians to be made in the Bureau of Vital Statistics after the County medical societies have completed their registers. The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Register be and he is hereby directed to furnish such information to the several County medical societies in the performance of their duties as prescribed by chapter ——, laws of 1874, as he may be able, not inconsistent with the rules governing the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Resolved, That the Board of Health requires a new registration of physicians in this City to be made, and the Register is hereby directed to prepare and report the necessary books of registry and rules to be observed in registration.
STEPHEN SMITH, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1874.

Commissioner Chandler then offered the following preamble and resolution which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The locomotives of the New-Haven, Harlem and Hudson River Railroad on Fourth avenue, above Forty-second street, are a source of most serious annoyance to the residents on the avenue and on the cross streets to Lexington and Madison avenues, and of the Hudson River Railroad Company on the west side of the City, on account of the constant use of steam whistles, and the dense volumes of smoke and cinders which issue from the smoke-stacks, and

Whereas, In the opinion of this board these nuisances are detrimental to public health, and

Whereas, This board is of the opinion that the use of the steam-whistles, except as danger signals, is unnecessary, and the production of the smoke and cinders is caused by the use of inferior semi-bituminous coal, and the neglect to use the coal-consuming contrivances adopted in Europe; therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee be, and hereby are, appointed a committee to confer with the superintendents of the above-mentioned railroads, and secure relief from these intolerable and unnecessary nuisances.

The board then adjourned.

NOTES FROM SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Union, Aug. 24.

Work is to be changed from muskets to carbines. So far as affects the routine of manufacture, the change is but slight. The carbines are shorter in barrel and stock, and have but one band, but the work is mainly done on the same machines as are used on the muskets. The sights are made the same in the rough, but are milled and filed a little differently. The Indian troubles may have caused an increased demand for cavalry weapons, and as an instance it is stated that the Governor of Kansas has made a requisition for his State quota of 2,000 carbines with accoutrements and ammunition. R. S. Hare, the sharpshooter, is testing Colt's pistols, of various lengths of barrels, with a view to ascertaining their respective power of penetration. The short barrel, with a rather light charge, sends a ball through four and a half inches of pine at twenty-five yards distance. The French are getting dissatisfied with their Chassepot rifle, and a committee of their officers and ordnance men recently examined and tested the Beaumont gun of Holland and the system of Capt. Gras, of France. The latter system is quite complicated, and has seven pieces of mechanism that are independent and liable to be lost, while it is urged against the Beaumont gun that it is not serviceable to cavalry and artillery. The Gras system was recommended by vote of five members of the board against four in favor of the Beaumont. Among the four who opposed the Gras gun were the three (Gens. Ducrot, Douai, and Dumont,) who alone, of the whole board, had followed the tests all through. It is probable that 1,500,000 of the Chassepot will be changed to use metallic cartridges, while the Government is waiting to adopt a new rifle. The English are also dissatisfied with the Henri Martini system, and would like to get a gun that could be fired a dozen times without giving the user a bloody nose or bruised shoulders. Other European nations are open to the small arms question, and the man who has the best gun to show them finds this an opportune time. Mr. Lee, whose wonderfully simple and effective system is about being brought out at the armory, will go to Europe next month to present it to the notice of some of the great powers. It is a beautiful and complete system, and the simplest we know of. Models are now being made of it, whereby to construct machinery for its manufacture. Slight changes will be made upon the model brought here by Mr. Lee; for instance the distance from butt to trigger is increased. his being first made after the model of the Spanish who are a short armed people. The ninety or so specimen guns and pistols to be sent to the Egyptian Government were forwarded to New-York on Saturday.

CREEDMOOR.

PRACTICE DAY—THE TWELFTH REGIMENT MATCH FOR THE GILDERSLEEVE MEDAL.

Yesterday was "practice day" at Creedmoor, Long Island, and, in consequence, the number of representatives of the National Guard was very large. There were two matches; the contest by the rank and file of the Twelfth Regiment for the medal recently presented by Lieut. Col. Gildersleeve for competition in that command, and the competition for a subscription badge, open to all members of the Twenty-second Regiment. Both matches commenced at 3 o'clock, the members of the Twenty-second shooting twenty and the Twelfth ten scoring shots. Sergt. Freeman, of Company F, won the subscription badge presented by the Twenty-second Regiment, upon a score of sixty-two out of a possible eighty points. As he had won it twice previously, he was declared absolute possessor. The following is a list of the twelve highest scores at both distances, the highest attainable number being eighty points:

Name	Yds.	Scores	Tl.	G'd T'l.
Sergt. Freeman, Co. F	200	2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 2 4	26	
	500	3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 3	36	62
Private Backer, Co. F	200	4 2 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 2	24	
	500	2 4 2 4 4 3 3 3 4 3	32	56
Sergt. Barry, Co. A	200	3 3 4 3 3 3 2 3 2 3	29	
	500	3 3 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 2	27	56
Capt. Horsfall, Co. I	200	4 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 2	27	
	500	3 2 4 4 3 2 2 3 3 2	28	55
Sergt. Wagner, Co. F	200	2 2 3 2 0 3 4 3 2 3	24	
	500	3 0 2 3 4 2 4 4 4 4	30	54
Private Roux, Co. B	200	4 2 2 3 2 4 3 3 4 0	27	
	500	2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 3	27	54
Private Ferris, Co. A	200	2 0 3 2 2 3 0 4 3 2	21	
	500	3 4 2 3 2 4 4 3 4 3	32	53
Lt. Carmichael, Co. H	200	3 2 2 3 2 2 2 3 2 2	23	
	500	4 2 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 0	30	53
Pri. Lockwood, Co. D	200	2 2 2 2 0 2 3 2 3 3	21	
	500	2 4 4 2 4 2 0 3 3 4	29	50
Capt. Briggs, Co. K	200	3 2 2 2 3 2 0 0 2 3	19	
	500	3 2 2 3 4 3 3 2 4 3	29	48
Private Greve, Co. I	200	3 0 0 3 2 2 2 2 3 0	17	
	500	3 3 3 4 2 3 3 4 3 4	32	49
Capt. Harding, Co. B	200	2 2 2 3 2 0 2 3 4 0	20	
	500	4 3 0 3 3 3 4 3 3 3	29	49

The contest for the Gildersleeve medal was very spirited, but a high wind was blowing at the time which sadly interfered with the scoring. The conditions upon which the medal was presented excluded all commissioned officers from participating in the match. The medal was awarded to Private Dolan, of Company D, for the first time. In order to become absolute possessor, he will be obliged to win it at four distinct matches hereafter. The following is a list of the best scores:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total	500 Yards.	Total	G'd Total
Private Dolan, Co. D	3 2 2 2 2	11	2 4 4 4 4	18	29
Sergt. J. H. Wood, Co. D	3 0 3 3 4	13	3 4 4 2 2	15	28
Sergt. A. Wood, Co. D	3 2 3 2 4	14	4 2 2 4 2	14	28
Private Doerle, Co. E	2 2 3 3 3	13	3 2 3 2 4	14	27
Private Beattie, Co. D	2 3 2 2 3	12	3 3 4 4 0	14	26
Sergt. Reddy, Co. D	2 2 2 0 3	9	3 4 3 3 3	16	25
Private Smith, Co. D	2 2 0 2 2	8	3 3 3 3 3	15	23
Private Carson, Co. D	0 2 2 2 3	9	3 3 2 2 0	10	19

At the conclusion of the match, the regular weekly competition of the Twelfth Regiment Rifle Club took place, for the purpose of selecting a team for the match open to the several regiments at the Fall meeting. Private Dolan again took the lead in the list of scores, which is appended:

Name.	200 Yds.	Total	500 Yds.	Total	G'd total
Private Dolan, Co. D	3 2 4 3 3	15	2 4 4 4 4	18	33
Sergt. A. Wood, Co. D	3 2 3 2 4	14	3 3 3 4 4	17	31
Capt. Smith, Co. D	3 4 2 3 2	14	3 4 3 3 4	17	31
Sergt. J. H. Wood, Co. D	2 3 3 3 3	14	4 4 3 2 2	15	29
Capt. VanRensselaer, Co. D.	3 2 0 3 3	11	4 4 2 4 3	17	28
Private Smith, Co. D	4 3 2 2 3	14	3 3 3 3 3	15	29
Sergt. Reddy, Co. D	3 3 2 2 2	12	3 4 3 3 3	16	28
Private Beattie, Co. D	3 2 2 3 3	13	3 3 4 4 0	14	27
Private Doerle, Co. E	2 2 3 3 3	13	3 2 2 3 4	14	27
Adjt. Murphy	3 2 3 3 2	13	3 4 2 3 0	12	25
Lieut. Heizman, Co. D	3 2 2 3 2	12	2 4 3 2 2	13	25
Capt. Healy, Co. F	3 3 3 3 3	15	2 2 3 3 0	10	25

A GEORGIA FAMILY.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* gives the following account of a remarkable family in Georgia: "Below we give the names of a family consisting of man and wife, twelve girls and one boy. The girls are neat, sweet and industrious, and just such young ladies as would make a man a wife suitable to these times, when common sense and industry are more desirable qualities than the flash of a boarding-school miss. We will here take occasion to state that the eldest five of these young ladies are married, and if our informant's statement be correct they are following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors. The remaining seven of the sisters are now in the employment of the Augusta Factory, where they altogether earn $150 per month above expenses. The eldest one is now twenty-five years of age. We give their names regularly, which are remarkable for their euphony and diversity:

1. Mary Ann Elizabeth Rabun.
2. Cornelia Ann Meranda Jane Rabun.
3. Effie Ann Savannah Rabun.
4. Sarah Ann Mollissio Vaudusan Ianthice Rabun.
5. Drusilla Ann Frances Reena Rabun.
6. Lany Lucinda Eliza Willie Ann Alice Rabun.
7. Roxa Ann Atchiba Margrate Amazon Rabun.
8. Mazie Gerucia Ann Silvira Rabun.
9. Anginette Sefronie Martha Ann Erastus Rabun.
10. Eldora Matilda Louisa Ann Pilcher Rabun.
11. (The only son) Pilcher Wicker Brinson Franklin Lee Beauregard Jackson Swain Estes Rabun. The young man has had his name changed so as to read Estes after our worthy Mayor.
12. Ella Ann Sansil Virginia Theodosia Milanta Eugenia Gibson Rabun.
13. Lovie Ann Estellaville Caladonia Desalonda Lucrecia Borgia Neal Rabun."

MR. JAMES LICK'S GIFTS.

A new deed has recently been filed in the Recorder's Office in San Francisco by James Lick, which is supplementary to the first deed, giving the Academy of Sciences and the Society of California Pioneers certain property. These two corporations are made parties of the third part by the new deed, in order that their interests might be more certain and binding. The indenture sets forth that certain mistakes and errors were made in engrossing the previous deed by reason of which the same did not express, in some particulars, the meaning and intent of the party of the first part, and which mistakes and errors should be speedily corrected, and said parties of the third part (to whose benefit alone of all the beneficiaries in said deed said mistakes redound) consent to such corrections. The new deed also corrects article 6, which gives to the Mechanics' Institute $10,000: the former deed read "Mechanics' Library Association."

CATTLE DISEASE IN CONNECTICUT.

The spinal meningitis is reported to have broken out among cattle owned by Elmer Fairchild, a cattle-dealer and farmer of Newtown, Conn. Out of eleven large four-year old steers, brought from Michigan, seven were seized with the disease a number of days ago. Mr. Fairchild, being unacquainted with the character of the disease, thought the cattle had been poisoned. Two days afterward one of those affected died, and the following day another died, and a third was seized with convulsions. A post-mortem examination revealed the disease to be as above stated. The kidneys were also found highly inflamed. The farmers of that section were alarmed for the safety of their own cattle, and the case having been brought to the notice of Mr. Gould, the Connecticut cattle commissioner, he sent word that he would soon come and make an investigation for the benefit of the cattle-raising interest and report.

REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

During the progress of the services of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Washington, held as usual, in Lincoln Hall, on Tuesday night, the Pastor, Rev. Wm. McGuire, said that there were persons in the habit of saying, both publicly and privately, that the reformers were not justified in separating from the Episcopal Church, and asking why they did not remain and fight the battle within the Church. To all such he would reply that it was not the Reformed Episcopalians that left the Church, but it was the Church that left them. They simply stood at present where Protestantism always stood in regard to doctrines and practices. Their position was the same as that occupied by Calvin, Wesley, and Luther, always protesting against anything that interfered in the slightest manner with the truths of Gospel. The errors of the Episcopal Church had taken as complete possession of the Church as bees took of their hive, and all who preached the true doctrine of evangelical faith were looked upon as intruders. It was all vain to talk about the evils complained of being restrained. The test had been made in England, and £40,000 had been expended in obtaining the decisions of the ecclesiastical courts against sacramentarianism, ritualism, &c., but they were never heeded, and were consequently the same as a dead-letter upon the statute-book. The Pastor also preached the sermon from the 19th Psalm of David, 7th verse, "The law, the law is perfect, converting the soul."

TRADE SALE OF BOOKS.

SEMI-ANNUAL AUCTION BY GEORGE A. LEAVITT.

IMPORTANT WORKS IN HISTORY, SCIENCE, AND ARTS TO BE DISPOSED OF—A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE VARIOUS CATALOGUES.

The semi-annual trade sale of books, stationery, &c., by George A. Leavitt & Co., auctioneers, will commence at Clinton Hall, Astor place, on Monday morning, Sept. 7, and will be continued for twelve days, ending on Saturday, the 19th proximo. The catalogue is a very voluminous one, and comprises works in all departments of literature. On the first-named day the sale will commence with stationery, which will be continued for three days in succession. The sale of books will not commence until Thursday evening, Sept. 10, opening with the catalogue of James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. This list comprises works by Julian Hawthorne, Prof. Agassiz, Charles Dickens, Jules Verne, T. B. Aldrich, George Eliot, James Parton, Bret Harte, James Russell Lowell, Longfellow, and others. The catalogue includes twenty-five sets of Wilson's (Hon. Henry, Vice President,) "History of the Rise and Progress of the Slave Power in the United States;" twenty-five sets of the works of Robert Buchanan; fifty "Problems of Life and Mind," by George Henry Lewes, and several sets of heliotype portfolios containing beautiful reproductions of famous works of art. Messrs. Osgood also offer several sets of "the finest illustrated books ever produced in America," twenty-five sets of De Quincey's writings, 100 sets of Charles Reade's novels, five sets of Shakespeare's plays, and several sets of Scott's and Thackeray's works.

The second day's sale will commence with the catalogue of Hurd & Houghton, New-York, followed by that of Little, Brown & Co., Boston, and D. Appleton & Co., New-York. Hurd & Houghton's list comprises works by Charles Dickens, Cooper's novels, Hans Christian Andersen's works, the writings of the Cary sisters, a large collection of illustrated books, juvenile books, toy books, and various works of interest. The list of books by Little, Brown & Co. is not large, but it contains many valuable works, including "The Life and Works of John Adams," by Charles Francis Adams; Bacon's Essays; Baird, Brewer & Ridgway's "History of North American Birds," illustrated by numerous wood-cuts and plates; Bancroft's "History of the United States;" and Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England." Messrs. Appleton offer a very large supply from their latest publications. The list includes eight sets of their "Cyclopædia" and biography," hand-books of travel, Arnold's "History of Rome," Benton's "History of the Working of the American Government," Buckle's "History of Civilization in England," Macaulay's works, Michelet's "History of France," "Principles of Political Economy," by John Stuart Mill; Parton's "History of the United States of America." Taylor's "Manual of Ancient and Modern History," Thiers' "French Revolution," Tyndall's "Faraday as a Discoverer," Miss Broughton's works, and works by J. Fenimore Cooper, Dickens, Julia Kavanagh, E. M. Sewell, and others. The catalogue also contains a list of several religious works, scientific works by Huxley, Tyndall, and others, a large collection of juvenile works, Darwin's works, illustrated books for presents, illustrated edition of the poets, and a large number of prayer-books and Bibles.

The third day's sale will commence with the catalogue of G. P. Putnam's Sons, followed by John Allyn, of Boston; Clark & Maynard, New-York; Ira Bradley & Co., Boston; Charles Taber & Co., New-Bedford; Schmidt & Co., New-York; Caldwell & Co., New-York; Elliot, Blakeslee & Noyes, Boston; E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., New-York. The books offered by Messrs. Putnam include "How to Make Money," by Geo. C. Eggleston; "Geological Stories," by J. E. Taylor, F.G.S.; "Sketches of Illustrious Soldiers," by James Grant Wilson; "The Life and Journals of John J. Audubon, the Naturalist," "History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century," by D'Aubigne; "The Vicar of Wakefield," by Goldsmith; Irving's works, the works of John P. Kennedy, Knickerbocker edition of the standard poets, the works of Bayard Taylor, works on elementary and advanced science, and medical works. Mr. Allyn's list includes atlases and chemical and scientific works. Clark & Maynard offer fifty lots of Jefferson's "Manual of Parliamentary Practice," and several "Juveniles," all bound in extra English cloth; several works on Freemasonry, Odd-fellowship, &c. Messrs. Anthony offer a large supply of chromos and albums.

The fourth day's sale will include books offered by P. M. Haverty, D. & J. Sadlier & Co., and P. O'Shea, Catholic booksellers. Messrs. Sadlier's list is a very large one, and contains works by Archbishop Manning, school books, Lover's and Banim's works, Lives of the Saints, Bibles, prayer books, and various works of interest to Roman Catholics. P. O'Shea's list is also a large one. It includes Lacordaire's works, prayer books and Bibles, Cardinal Wiseman's works, catechisms, &c.

The fifth day's sale will comprise books by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia; Estes & Lauriat, Boston; Sheldon & Co., of Mercer street; Dodd & Mead, of Broadway; Scribner, Armstrong & Co., Broadway; James Miller, Broadway; Charles Desilver, Philadelphia, and others. The catalogue of Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger includes Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Goldsmith's "Animated Nature," Labberton's "Historical Lines," Lord Macaulay's "History of England;" juvenile books, law and medical books, political and religious works, scientific works, and a collection of Bibles and prayer books. Estes & Lauriat offer Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England;" "Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice," by Sir George Stephen; "Famous Cases of Circumstantial Evidence," by S. M. Phillips; "Curran's Speeches," "Erskine's Speeches," "Knight's Popular History of England," standard entomological works, poetic works, and novels. Sheldon & Co. offer "The Annotated Paragraph Bible," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," "Spurgeon's Sermon's," several works of fiction, juvenile books, and paper toys. Dodd & Mead offer 5.0 volumes of Abbott's "Pioneers and Patriots of America," "Corals and Coral Islands," by James D. Dana; "Questions of the Day," by Rev. John Hall; 200 volumes of John Abbott's "Popular Stories," and ninety juvenile and Sunday-school works. Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s catalogue covers forty-two pages, and includes a large collection of valuable books in history, science, and art. The works of the most popular authers are represented, and the list is, on the whole, a most important one. It comprises Jules Verne's work, "From the Earth to the Moon;" George Macdonald's works, Marion Harland's "Common Sense in the Household;" "The Religion of the Present and Future," by Prof. Woolsey; "Man and Nature," by George P. Marsh; Dr. Holland's works, the works of Rev. Dr. Bushnell, 250 volumes of "Lange's Commentary," Rev. Dr. Schaff's works, Froude's "History of England;" historical novels; Max Muller's works; ten sets of Dr. Hodge's "Theology," 250 volumes of the "Illustrated Library of Wonders," "The History of the Reformation," by George P. Fisher, D. D.; Bayard Taylor's "Illustrated Library of Travel and Adventure;" a new series of "The Illustrated Library of Wonders;" a choice collection of works of fiction; superbly-illustrated holiday books; a large number of standard educational text-books, lectures by Agassiz, the Bric-a-Brac Series of "Personal Reminiscences of Famous Poets, Novelists, Wits and Humorists, Artists, Actors, Musicians, &c.," Froude's "Ireland," Curtius's "Greece," Murray's "Manual of Mythology," Whitney's "Oriental and Linguistic Studies," Craik's "History of English Literature," and various other works of interest. Mr. Miller offers poetical standard works and books for youth. Mr. Desilver's list includes Pinnock's "England," "Greece," "France," and "Rome" Lord's "History of the United States," juvenile works, and music books.

The sixth day's sale will commence with the catalogue of Henry L. Hinton & Co., Broadway, who offers works of fiction; these will be followed by the list of Roberts Brothers, of Boston, which includes historical books, novels, illustrated books, and Jean Ingelow's writings. S. W. Barrows, of Hartford, Conn., offers twenty-five copies of the "Exploration of the Nile," by Baker. William J. Widdleton, of New-York, offers works by Disraeli, Lamb, Burton, Hallam, Poe, Aytoun, Wm. Gilmore Simms, and others. Messrs. G. & C. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass., offer several volumes of Webster's Dictionary, and Lee & Shepard, of Boston, offer "Oliver Optic's" books, Robert Collyer's works, juvenile books, standard poetic works, and works of fiction.

The seventh day's sale includes books offered by George Bell & Sons, London, comprising works in natural history, Shakespeare's plays and poems, and other works. J. W. Bouton, of Broadway, offers Leland's "Shakespeare's Forgeries," Duyckinck's "Cyclopædia of American Literature," "The Fables of Æsop," dramatic works, "Lives of the Founders of the British Museum," &c. On this day Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong will offer a choice collection of new and elegantly-illustrated holiday books, comprising superb photographic illustrated art works, German popular stories by Ruskin, royal illuminated legends, standard works by R. A. Proctor, works by Thomas Carlyle, pocket edition of the Waverley novels, Dr. Newman's works, the works of St. Augustine, works of fiction, the Chandos Classics, &c. Messrs. Wm. F. Gill & Co., of Boston, will offer juvenile books, valuable agricultural manuals, standard editions of Tennyson, &c. James Campbell, of Boston, will offer various medical works, and D. Van Nostrand, of Warren street, will offer works on engineering. H. W. Collender, of Broadway, will dispose of 400 copies of works on billiards by Michael Phelan, and William Wood & Co., Great Jones street, offer a number of medical and scientific books. George A. Leavitt, Howard street, will dispose of juvenile books, poetic standard works, theological works, Hans Christian Andersen's story books, toy books for children, albums, &c. The United States Publishing Company, University place, will dispose of 250 copies of "The Mormon Country," by John Coleman; 250 copies of "The Wonders of the World," by C. G. Rosenberg; 150 copies of "Jesus," by Dr. Deems, and other books. Virtue & Yorston, of Dey street, offer works on arts and sciences, illustrated books, Hugh Miller's works, historical works, religious books, &c.; and A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York, offer various works of history, fiction, &c.

The eighth day's sale will commence with the list of R. Worthington & Co., Boston, followed by the catalogue of Henry Sotheran & Co., of London. The ninth and last day's sale will open with books offered by Gebbie & Barrie, of Philadelphia, followed by a list offered by Henry G. Bohn, of London. Mr. Bohn's catalogue comprises, as usual, many valuable works in all departments of literature. A. Denham & Co., of Murray street, offer a large assortment of books, which includes Sir Walter Scott's "Lives of the Novelists;" "The Minor Poems of Homer;" "The Reliques of Father Prout," with illustrations by Machie; the works of Dr. Newman; Walford's "Peerage," &c. J. Sabin & Sons, Nassau street, will offer selected pictures from the galleries and private collections of Great Britain, Fairbairn's "Crests of the Families of Great Britain and Ireland," Shakespeare's "Plays and Poems," Chambers's "Encyclopædia," Milton's Poetical Works, Henry Fielding's Works, and a large number of other books.

EARLY CLOSING.

AN APPEAL TO THE WHOLESALE MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the time approaches for the abandonment, for the season, of the 3 o'clock closing on Saturdays, now very general among our wholesale houses during the months of June, July, and August, I would strongly urge upon the attention of all wholesale merchants the propriety of continuing this Saturday early closing during the entire year, for their own relief as well as that of their employes.

Merchants are now more liberal in regard to holidays than in times past, and this will certainly be a decided advance toward a practical carrying out of the oft-expressed idea, that we Americans need more rest and recreation. Certain it is that to many a tired brain and weary body these few hours of relaxation, once a week, would be a blessing of incalculable benefit.

The time has now come for the effort to be made in order to carry out this idea. Business is now stagnant, and although the business of Saturday after 3 o'clock does not usually pay for keeping open, even in busy times, the effect of this new move would be felt less now than at any other time.

The strictly financial, banking, and insurance departments of the commerce of this City transact business between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; the mechanic or day laborer works from 8 till 5; and last of all we find the clerks in our mercantile houses working from 8 till 6. This is a very strong point in favor of this movement. A word as to the character of the movement. It will have nothing in it of the nature of a strike, that natural recourse of idiots, nor will there be any attempt to coerce any one. If the merchants can be persuaded to unite in this thing, then will it attain to ultimate and abundant success, manifested by the closed doors of every wholesale house in this City on Saturday afternoons the year round. Furthermore, nothing will be done toward the accomplishment of this purpose unless encouragement is given by some of the merchants themselves, no matter how few, for it would be unwise to attempt to proceed without some voluntary and kindly recognition on the part of the employers. Co-operation is needed, and to this end I would urge all who favor this project to come forward publicly by card, expressing their agreement with it, and their purpose to fall in with it if made general.

The few or many names thus given will be taken as a commencement, and committees in every branch of wholesale trade will call upon every firm and endeavor to obtain their co-operation.

Merchants of New-York, who will respond? You merchants who have always said that you would like to do this, but could not because of competitors who would not, will now be afforded an opportunity to prove your sincerity. Let us hear from you.

Of the results of this plan I have said nothing. They will amply repay the investment. And here let me say that should success crown our efforts my reward will consist in the consciousness of a great benefit conferred upon my fellow men through my humble suggestions. A. C. S.

A VENERABLE EX-GOVERNOR.

Last Friday was the ninetieth anniversary of the birthday of Ex-Gov. Enos T. Throop, and on that day a party of gentlemen from Auburn, consisting of Messrs. Michael S. Myers, Nelson Beardsley, C. H. Merriman, and Gen. John H. Chedell, visited the Ex-Governor to pay their respects, and to congratulate him upon the long and prosperous life he had enjoyed. They found him in excellent health and spirits. He is now residing with his nephew, E. T. Throop Martin, Esq., at Willow Brook, on the banks of Owasco Lake, about four miles from Auburn. Enos T. Throop was born Aug. 21, 1784. He was District Attorney of Cayuga County in 1811. In 1828 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Martin Van Buren. Mr. Van Buren resigned in March, 1829, having been appointed Secretary of State by Gen. Jackson, and Enos T. Throop consequently became Governor. At the next election for Governor (1830) he was chosen to that office by about 6,000 majority, his opponents being Francis Granger and Ezekiel Williams. He was succeeded in office by William L. Marcy. Since his retirement from the Governorship Mr. Throop has lived in retirement, spending most of his time at his residence near Owasco Lake, Cayuga County. The Albany *Argus* says: "Gov. Throop is a man of medium stature, quick in his movements, and dignified in manner. His habits of life have been simple and plain. It may be of interest to know something of the manner in which a man ninety years of age spends his time. A gentleman conversant with Gov. Throop says he is cheerful in manner and constantly in good spirits. He rises about 6:30 in the morning, and takes his breakfast at 8 o'clock. After breakfast he goes to the garden, directing the gardener as to the work of the day, often rendering assistance. After a few hours he takes a nap, getting ready for dinner about 1 o'clock, sometimes taking a nap after dinner. He then visits the garden again. It is there that he spends most of his time. He retires for the night about 9, sleeping soundly and well. He enjoys his meals right well, having a good appetite and good digestion; drinks claret for dinner, but seldom takes any spirits. In public affairs he continues to take an interest, reads the daily papers, and comments freely upon passing events. He loves to converse upon the past, having an excellent memory of events which transpired sixty or seventy years ago. His life embraces the history of the republic, and his position gave him abundant opportunity for knowing intimately the public men of his day. It is rare that a man is permitted to enjoy such a long and happy life."

THE ISRAELITES AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Mr. Ezekiel, the Cincinnati sculptor, who has been commissioned by the Israelites of America to design a statue to be unveiled at the Centennial exercises at Philadelphia in 1876, has completed his model. It has for a central figure a Goddess of Liberty, of heroic size. By her side is an ideal figure of a boy holding aloft the eternal fire, and typifying the universal belief in a higher power. On the other side is an American eagle dropping the killed serpent 'Intolerance' over the edge of a precipice. The group will be executed in Rome out of one solid marble block, and will be double life size. The base will be twelve feet in height, and will be subscribed with the date '1876,' with the clause from the Constitution providing for religious liberty, and perhaps the sentence, 'From the Israelites of the United States to the General Government.' It will first be unveiled in Fairmount Park during the Centennial celebration, and afterward removed to Washington, where it will be permanently placed."

FAILURE OF MARYLAND PEACHES.

The peach crop of Maryland for 1874, the Baltimore *American* says, has certainly proved a great failure, more so than for a number of years past. There are thousands of acres of peach orchards that will not average a single peach to the tree. One gentleman, who has 20,000 peach-trees on the Eastern Shore, states that about two weeks ago he went through his orchard and made a careful examination, and he does not think the entire crop will be more than a bushel. Last season this same gentleman shipped over 20,000 boxes of peaches to Baltimore. He also states that he does not know of a single orchard on the eastern or western shores of Maryland that will yield even one-fourth of an ordinary crop, and those persons having any peaches at all are very fortunate. This time last season the boats of the Maryland Steam-boat Company were delivering 8,000 to 15,000 boxes of peaches in Baltimore every day. This season the total receipts so far do not equal the amount delivered in one day last season. The managers of the Maryland Steam-boat Company state that the failure of the peach crop will make a difference of over $20,000 in their freight receipts.

TOOMBS AND STEPHENS.

Robert Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens have, indeed, become reconciled. We have the word of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* for it. It says: "From Gen. Toombs himself, we have it that the reconciliation was absolute, complete, and entirely honorable to both parties, and that he authorized the statement that he was ready to maintain the honor, not only of himself, but of Mr. Stephens in the transaction. It was entirely unnecessary that the public should be admitted to the terms of the settlement. Mutual explanations rectified the misunderstanding and restored the parties to their old fraternal relations, without a solitary harsh memory, or feeling of bitterness. Each felt the same affection for and confidence in each other as of old, and Gen. Toombs avowed his entire readiness and eager desire to be sponsor and champion of the integrity of Mr. Stephens in the matter as his own. We make this statement by his authority, and we add on our own, that on both sides the affair has demonstrated as punctilious an honor and as brotherly a sentiment as ever inspired two large-hearted and noble men."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

FOUR DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

JOHN KELLY'S ADVENTURES—A PAINFUL RIDE IMPRISONED IN A FREIGHT CAR.

From the Albany Journal, Aug. 24.

This morning there was brought from West Albany to the Third Precinct Station-house a man who was insensible and apparently in a dying condition from thirst and hunger. The man was found in a freight car, laden with oats, by several tramps, who entered the car at Schenectady last night for the purpose of stealing a ride to this city. When they entered the car the groans of a human being were heard by them, apparently issuing from the bin of oats in one end, and on investigating discovered the body of the man in question, he being unable to move from exhaustion. One of the tramps had a bottle of liquor, out of which he gave the man a drink, and on the arrival of the train at West Albany procured a couple of sandwiches for him. These he swallowed with all the avidity of a starving man, and was then helped from the car to the ground. He attempted to walk away, but had scarcely gone five steps when he fell to the ground insensible. He was picked up and placed on a car and brought to the station-house, as stated, from whence he was carried on a stretcher to St. Peter's Hospital. Under the care of Dr. Hart he was speedily restored to consciousness, and when our reporter called this afternoon was able to converse. On being questioned he related substantially the following story as to how he came in the position found:

My name is John Kelly, and I am now twenty-three years of age; three years ago I enlisted in the regular army, and was assigned to the Second Cavalry, from whence I was discharged about four weeks ago. The regiment was then stationed at Camp Douglas, in Utah. From there I went to Omaha, and unfortunately got in with a rough crowd, and its a pretty rough place. I staid about there, drinking and gambling, until all my money, about $300, was gone, then I thought I would try and reach home in Philadelphia. I started, and made my way to Davenport, Iowa, stealing a ride when I could, and walking the rest of the way. I arrived at Davenport last Wednesday, and could get nothing to do, or to eat. Early Thursday morning I entered the car, in which I was found, before it was locked up, having noticed the day before that it was bound east; I secreted myself in the oats, and soon after the cars started the dust from the oats owing to the motion of the car, soon filled my ears, nose, and mouth, so that I could not breathe. While confined in the car, I made two attempts to open the door, but was unable to do so. I became insensible, and knew nothing more until last night, when I was aroused by a racket outside the car, and soon after the door opened and three or four fellows entered. They were making a noise, and I endeavored to tell them to stop, when they discovered and dragged me out of the oats. I had nothing to eat or drink from Wednesday noon until this morning, when the fellows who came in the car gave me something. My folks all live at Philadelphia, and my father is proprietor of the York House, near the Pennsylvania Central Depot.

Kelly, who appears to be a stout, athletic young man, seemed this afternoon but little the worse for his terrible ride of 1,000 miles, and will undoubtedly recover, although considerable care must be taken. But for his opportune discovery by the tramps he would have continued on to New-York, and in all probability been taken out dead, as he could not have survived many hours longer in the condition in which he was found. All the food he ate on Wednesday before starting from Davenport was two pears. The walk from Omaha to Davenport was about 300 miles, making in all about 1,300 miles he has traveled since he left Omaha three weeks ago.

A DIVORCE WANTED.

AN OLD MAN WITH A YOUNG WIFE—A QUEER MARRIAGE, AND A SHORT AND UNHAPPY HONEYMOON.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Aug. 22.

Wednesday afternoon, before the Circuit Court of Kenosha County, (Judge Harkness,) the testimony in one of the queerest cases on record was closed. The evidence is all in, but the Judge takes the case under advisement. We give below a brief outline of the whole case, as brought out during the trial:

Dr. James Colby is an old gentleman seventy-five years of age, a resident on Third avenue in this city, No. 566. He is a magnetic physician, and also makes use of the assistance of the kindly spirits in driving away the ills flesh is heir to. He is an ardent Spiritualist, believing firmly and devoutly in the ministrations of those who have gone before. In 1871 Colby's family (he has grown children, but his wife died several years before this trouble arose,) commenced proceedings in the County Court to have a guardian appointed for the old gentleman on the ground that he was half insane, and utterly unable to attend to his property—of which he possesses something like $25,000. It is now proper to introduce the lady. Her name was Lucretia C. Mooers. She was about thirty-five years of age: had been married to Reuben D. Mooers, but had not seen him for nine years, they having signed articles of separation. One day she was sick and a friend brought Dr. Colby to see her. He attended her professionally, and kept up his visits even after his patient was well. He evidently took a fancy to the milliner, (Mrs. Mooers occupied herself by millinery,) and took pleasure in her company. Finally he proposed marriage to her—but she looked at his whitened head and concluded she preferred a younger man. He then pleaded that unless she married him his son would assume control of his property, as proceedings had been commenced in the court to appoint a guardian. The milliner thought the case over, reflected on the fact that Dr. Colby had frequently loaned her money, and had been kind to her, and her heart relented. Mrs. Mooers is also a Spiritualist, and accordingly concluded to see what the guardian ghosts had to say about it. So she consulted Mrs. C. B. Wright, the celebrated Spiritualist, who had rooms on East Water street. Mrs. Wright shut her eyes, went off into a fit, and called up the spirit of the departed wife of Dr. Colby. Strange to relate, this magnanimous spirit urged the marriage, and said she had been trying to bring it about, &c. Then another "sitting" was had, with both Colby and Mrs. Mooers present, and the obliging spirit again urged the marriage. That settled it, and the happy parties were married on the 19th of December, 1871.

Previous to this, however, on the 17th of November, the County Court issued an order appointing a guardian for Colby's property. But the appointee did not qualify until the day of the marriage, several hours after the ceremony. An appeal was taken from the decision, and in the following May the order was reversed by the Circuit Court. So that has no bearing on the case, except on the question of sanity at the time.

On the day of the marriage, (in the evening, the marriage occurring in the forenoon,) Mrs. Mooers thought it best to make matters sure about her first husband. Accordingly she consulted N. S. Murphey, who told her that probably the papers of separation might answer, but it would be better to have a divorce. The woman thought her husband, if alive, was in New-Hampshire. Mr. Murphey caused the legal notice to be inserted in a Madison, Wis., paper, (they didn't care to have it published in Milwaukee,) and secured a divorce. Communication with the Governor of New-Hampshire developed the fact that Mooers had sued for a divorce from Mrs. Mooers, had died, and that the decree prayed for had been entered the day after his death. There's romance—and lost money. For about four weeks Dr. Colby and his new wife took their meals together at the Cream City House—he living in his own house on Third avenue, and she in her house on Jackson street. Then the doctor refused to pay her board any longer, and said he didn't want anything more to do with her. In a short time Mrs. Colby went East, asking her liege to accompany her; when she came back she offered to live with him, but he would not. Then she commenced proceedings for a divorce, with alimony. That's the very point where the trouble arises. She wants to be freed, and so does he, but he objects to paying alimony. He claims that he was half insane at the time of marriage, that she is not a pure character, &c. She claims that the family has caused this disturbance—that the children opposed the marriage because they wanted the old man's property, &c.

A SOLID TREAD AND AN ASCENDANT STAR.

Garrett McMillan has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Ninth District of Georgia. In his letter he says: "The supremacy, long existing and decided, of our party in this district, which has been and is the district's peculiar glory, will probably be contested with vigor, and by organized forces in the coming campaign. I accept the nomination, and will bear our standard with my best front. The finally perfect unanimity of your body in its nomination is a guaranty that we will go on again with that solid tread together, that to this hour has kept our star ever in the ascendant. Providence willing, I shall canvass the district entire, and speak to the people on the questions and principles with which they are to deal, in November, at the polls."

ANOTHER REPORT ABOUT GEN. HANCOCK.

The Norristown (Penn.) *Herald* says that Gen. W. S. Hancock spent several days last week in visiting his friends in Norristown and its vicinity, and that while "in conversation with some of our citizens, he intimated that he was an aspirant for the highest political honors, and that his name would be offered as a candidate for the Presidency in the next campaign. He stated that there would be a number of candidates brought forward, but there were certain considerations which he thought entitled him to party favor."

SUGAR-CANE IN MISSISSIPPI.

For several years past, says the New-Orleans *Republican*, small farmers in the piney woods of Mississippi have been making limited experiments in sugar-cane. It was, before the war, supposed impossible to produce cane in that State which would yield anything more than a little juice to supply craving appetites of the rising generation who delighted in sweets. Gradually there has been an increase in the production, and when, last season, a chemist analyzed the product of several stalks gathered at random, and pronounced it quite equal to any raised in Louisiana, people opened their eyes, scarce daring to believe that the sandy soil of the State was so valuable. To-day, almost every farmer from Pearl River mouth to the Alabama line has a good patch of cane. Mr. E. Meyers, in Harrison County, four or five miles north of Mississippi City, on Biloxi River, has a large field of ribbon cane which will compare favorably with the best in St. Mary's Parish. Mr. Meyers' home is on a high point, but a short distance above Back Bay Biloxi, where the orange thrives splendidly. The top soil is fine sand, but this is not more than twelve inches deep, under which is a bed of good clay. He has turned up the latter, mixing it well with the sand, and the result has been so favorable that he is seriously thinking of giving up his lumber business after next year and embarking in the sugar and molasses interest. His experience is that of several others in that section.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES—THE SUNDAY SERVICE—INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY.

The twenty-second annual report of the Trustees of the Boston Public Library has just appeared. It gives a detailed account of the institution and of the practical workings of the branches. Of the latter it says:

"These popular arms of the library, including the lower hall collection in Boylston street, now contain in the aggregate over 80,000 volumes, and they distributed to readers last year 553,129 books. The great consulting and reference library in Bates Hall, numbering about 180,000 volumes, was used by 72,313 visitors, exclusive of the examinations made of the patent documents. This enormous aggregate of 625,442 of circulation and use includes ten months of the Roxbury branch, and four months' administration of the Charlestown and Brighton branches. The largest proportional circulation of books has been at the South Boston branch, where each volume went out on the average a fraction over nineteen times. To the total number of volumes in all the collections given in the last report, 209,456, there has been added during the year the unprecedented number of 51,094 volumes, an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent., making a grand total of 260,550 volumes. This is mainly due to the accession of the Charlestown Library, with its 15,788 volumes, of the Holton Library, at Brighton, with 11,037 volumes, and of the 12,057 volumes of the Barton Library. These additions in value and importance are not exceeded, if equaled, in the previous annual growth of the institution. Of the Sunday service it may in general be said that it is not a distinguished success. But to attain this high point in the uses of the institution no such result is necessary. The fact to be considered is simply whether the use is equivalent in value to the necessary expenditure, and this again is complicated by the question whether the cost of its maintenance is in due proportion to the available resources; but neither of these pecuniary considerations is of sufficient importance at the present time to produce in the minds of the Trustees any question as to the propriety of the continuance of the service. So far as the main and the most extensive reading-room on Boylston street is concerned, observation of the attendance indicates that a very considerable proportion of the frequenters consists of persons who do not or cannot visit the library on ordinary week days, such as reporters, mechanics, and those who work early and late in their daily vocation, without the opportunity of any convenient access to the weekly and monthly issues proceeding from the press. In respect to the branches, this need does not yet appear to have developed itself to the same extent, and it is yet a question not entirely solved whether any proportional necessity exists for the continuance of the services in their districts."

The report of the Examining Committee says: "The library has continued to increase rapidly, 51,094 volumes having been added during the last library year, and the total number of books now reaches 260,550. The number of volumes contained in the Bates Hall has advanced from 149,477 to 166,453; the collection in the Lower Hall, on the other hand, shows a slight diminution, the number of books having fallen from 32,605 to 32,596. The rapid and steady growth of the library is not the only subject of congratulation which this institution affords to its friends. The total circulation, comprising issues for home and hall use, has increased even more rapidly than the number of volumes. If we examine the figures set forth in the statistical tables, which constitute the appendices to the very valuable and interesting report of the Superintendent of the library, we find that during the last three years the total number of issues for the entire library has been, successively, in 1872, 380,343; in 1873, 467,855, and in 1874, 625,442."

THE OSAGE LAND CASE.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE SETTLERS OVER THE RAILROAD COMPANIES.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.

The great Osage ceded land case of Kansas has just been decided by the Circuit Court of the United States. The land in controversy was claimed by certain railroad companies under grants from Congress. The amount in dispute was about 1,000,000 acres, and the disputed tract is fifty by thirty miles in extent, embracing the counties of Neosho and Labette and part of the counties of Bourbon, Crawford, Allen, Wilson, and Montgomery, in Kansas, and upon which, claiming adverse to the railroad companies, are over 30,000 people. The court decided against the railroad companies, holding that they have no title, and setting aside their patents issued by the Interior Department. The opinion of the court was prepared by Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and concurred in by Circuit Judge Dillon, and the decrees have been forwarded by the latter from his residence in this city to the Clerk, to be entered at the adjourned term of the court, which meets at an early date. The court decided that when a patent for lands has been issued contrary to law, the United States may file a bill in equity to cancel it. It also decides that the lands in question, having been reserved in a treaty with the Osage Indians for their use, and being occupied by them at the date of the railroad grant of public lands, were not public lands of the United States within the meaning of the granting clause of the act; and also, that if such lands were within the granting clause, they were excepted out of this grant by the words that the grant should not extend to the lands previously reserved by the United States for any other use or purpose. This decision will create some stir in Kansas—and not only in Kansas but among a great number of capitalists and land agents in various portions of the United States and Europe, who have based loans upon them—not to mention the thousands of settlers who occupy the lands, and who have been nervous with anxiety over the claims of railroad companies for the lands they occupy. The settlers need feel nervous no longer, for the court decides in their favor.

FALSE LAND CONVEYANCES IN CHICAGO.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 23.

The disclosures of the last few weeks show the facility with which forged conveyances of land may be executed in this city, and the success which may attend the commission of such crimes. Our system of conveyances, and of recording the same, and our system of buying and selling land by abstracts of recorded title, furnish an almost unlimited means of perpetrating frauds. Thus, where A is the owner of a block of ground, and B places on file in the record office a conveyance thereof to B, the record title, upon which property alone is sold in this city, passes to B, and, in the case of the death of A before the fraud is discovered, B or his assignees would have a titular claim upon the property which it would be difficult to dislodge. Persons holding property rarely, if ever, have their abstracts of title brought down, except in case of a sale, and a fraudulent conveyance of the property might be on record for ten years or more, and the real owner would not be aware of the fact. If this kind of conveyance can be executed in cases where the owner resides in this city, and the fraud successfully escape detection for years, how much more readily can the fraud be practiced in cases where the owner is a non-resident? Property thus fraudulently conveyed may upon record pass through a dozen fictitious names, or even through the hands of several *bona fide* purchasers without discovery. In case the owner, whether non-resident or otherwise, die, the record exhibits at least a *prima facie* title against the estate, and it may be extremely difficult for the heirs to establish their title, or to disprove the fraudulent one. In the particular case now brought to light the fraud was detected in the life time of the real owner; yet on the abstract of the record the fraudulent conveyances appear to all intents and purposes as valid as if there were no question of their genuineness. When the matter is looked at calmly and considerately the wonder is, perhaps, not that such frauds have been perpetrated or attempted, but that they have not been more commonly practiced. As the great majority of the land sales are made through professional agents, and without any personal intercourse between purchaser and seller, the opportunities for making the sale upon a mere exhibit of the abstract are ample.

We suppose the placing on record of a deed of conveyance of real estate, the same falsely purporting to have been executed by the persons whose names are forged thereto, would fall under the definition of uttering and publishing a false and forged instrument, and hence be forgery; for which crime the person convicted may be imprisoned from one to fourteen years. The provisions of law for the punishment of this crime are not as effective in its prevention as would be some provisions to protect the public records from the facilities with which they can now be abused. As it is, a hundred forged papers may be put on record every day; the original conveyances may be to men of straw, and from these there can be conveyances to the real criminals, who thus can claim to be "innocent purchasers." The title to all the land in the City is thus at the hazard of successful forgeries, and there should be some attention given to the protection of titles against these forged instruments, which can be put on record without a question as to their genuineness.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE PRISON.

The Trenton *Gazette* says that the New-Jersey State Prison is doing a very lively shoe business just at this time. They are turning out 2,045 shoes a day. The men are working cheerfully and well. There are now 618 persons in the prison, thirty-one of whom are women. The shoe-making business employs nearly 500 men, together with a fine lot of machinery. Almost every part of a shoe is now made by machinery, and the work is turned out with great rapidity.

VINDICATING THE LAW.

A SAMPLE OF SOUTHERN JUSTICE.

HOW THE DEVOUT AND RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF MARTINSBURG, W. VA., SHOWED THEIR RESPECT FOR THE LAW.

It is probable that no town situated within the same distance south from that imaginary line called Mason's and Dixon's, is better or more favorably known to the North than Martinsburg, West Va. It is the county seat of Berkeley, and the principal town in the eastern part of the State. Its citizens are not the victims of either negro or Northern rule. They recognize the workings of cause and effect in their present lot, which is much happier than that of their Southern neighbors, and attribute their present condition to an inherited essence of supremacy, which they have never forfeited. There is no county in the South where the boast of obedience to the laws is oftener made than here. It has its claim, too, to be reckoned among the places of interest to the venerating sight-seer; all this part of the world knows that Chas. James Faulkner, late Minister to France, has his residence here, and that the pink of Southern blood and breeding has bloomed here for one hundred years. But hereby hangs a tale. About ten months ago, during the month of October, a little girl of thirteen years, whose home was about six miles from Martinsburg, was sent out by her mother to search for and drive home the cows. The child, who belonged to the class called "trash," did not return that night, nor up to 10 o'clock next morning; and a neighbor of the family suggested that the mother should make search for her, which was done, and resulted in the discovery of the child lying dead by the roadside, in a small patch of woods. The only marks of violence were two fractures of the skull, produced by the blows of a long, crooked stick, which lay near and bore marks of blood. The excitement soon spread, and all the neighbors, black and white, flocked to the spot. The theory that the girl had been outraged and afterward killed was started; but the examination of the body showed this to be false, and it was then inferred that the deceased had died in defense of her virtue. A colored man named Soliver was arrested upon suspicion and brought to Martinsburg. He had been seen near the place of the murder the previous evening, and henceforth he was regarded as the murderer. He had two trials, the first interrupted by the illness of a juryman, the second ending in his conviction and sentence. In both trials he was defended by Col. Ward H. Lamon, joined by his partner, H. H. Blackburn. The State was represented by R. M. Price, assisted by Charles J. Faulkner, Jr.

The evidence upon which the prisoner was convicted was purely circumstantial, and not calculated to convince the minds of any great number who were uninterested in giving an example of severity to the negroes. That an example of legal severity should be made upon some one seems to be, at the present, a most natural desire; for within a few years past crimes of the most aggravated and revolting character have been committed, and their perpetrators escaped without commensurate punishment. A few days prior to the day set for the execution of the prisoner's sentence, his counsel obtained from the Court of Appeals a supersedeas. The four Judges who admitted the list of exceptions taken to the previous trial, and the case to argument, were all Democrats, and three of them have excellent rebel records. But the crowd that flocked into town upon the 31st of July, and returned unrefreshed by the sight which they had anticipated, were not to be again deceived by their Judges, who, it seems, could undo each the other's work with impunity. On the evening of the 13th of August, a silent well-organized mob of several hundred mounted men, came through the town, having first stopped at Mr. Falkner's residence to cheer him and express admiration for his course in the murder case. They passed on to the jail, where they demanded that the door be opened to receive a prisoner. The jailor and his assistant appeared and refusal to give up the keys. The leaders of the mob took them, however, and proceeded to search for their victim. The jailor had but shortly before changed the cells of the negro prisoners to the lower floor, and Soliver was soon found. He was pinioned, transferred from the jail to a wagon, which had been provided, and in it he was carried out of town, and to the orchard of Mr. Beusey, the juryman whose illness had once been the means of lengthening out his life. Here they sought for a tree suitable for their purpose, and a little farther on found a locust tree answering to the requirements of a gallows. Pickets were at once stationed to prevent interference from any quarter. Soliver was then told that all were waiting to hear his confession. He denied again, as he always had, any knowledge of the crime, but was interrupted by a renewal of the demand, and affirmed, most solemnly, that he had nothing to confess, and asked permission to pray. He was told that he might have ten minutes in which to prepare for death. Soliver then knelt down, and offered a suitable and simple petition for forgiveness, for all the sins committed during his lifetime, and for a similar forgiveness of the sins of those who were about unjustly shedding his blood. The mob contained a large representative church element, as well as one clergyman, but it is not stated whether or not any of these devout people took part in this portion of the "exercises." However, the rope was soon fastened about the victim's neck and over the limb of the tree, the driver of the wagon ordered to go on, and Soliver's earthly career was over. His neck broke, and he died without a struggle. The next morning early there began to hurry along the road where he hung an inquisitive and exultant throng to view the place and corpse—among them a photographer, who, finding that the body was already cut down, had it hung up, and took a picture of it as it was suspended.

But now Martinsburg is relieved to know that the lynched negro, quietly as the body of John Brown, "lies mouldering in the ground." Probably that was the feeling which all the county and municipal officers anticipated would be theirs when they winked at the progress of the lynching plot. They said to themselves, "The people of this county, as well as their neighbors, know that no white man will be hung according to law, and perhaps not this 'nigger'; and as they are very anxious that the 'nigger' should be hung, the least troublesome way to dispose of the matter will be to let them haul him out of his bed and hang him." So when the Sheriff was told on the day previous to the affair of the conversations overheard, revealing the state of affairs, he merely did nothing. When the jailor and his assistant were similarly informed, they opened the door to the mob, and, once opened, what more could the mob ask, particularly a mob which contained such a respectable number of pious people? Law is not likely to be put into strict execution in places where the majority of influential people are rascals and criminals. It is awkward to hang for murder when the foremost men in society shoot and stab one another, or be greatly horrified at an aggravated instance of outrages that so large a class have been in the habit of constantly perpetrating, and a still larger class have been very nearly obliged to submit to. Therefore, since the conservative officers of this commonwealth wish their constituents to be convinced that a white man is considered better than a nigger, they will allow a nigger to be lynched when it is very much wished for, and thus retain the confidence and votes of that predominating class of Southern citizens who wish negroes to feel dependent upon their majesties for every breath. Whether the authorities will after a time indulge this class still further by allowing them to bring low the head of the obnoxious Yankee, remains to be seen. But it is evidently believed in some places in this county to be expedient to lynch Soliver's Yankee counsel if he does not leave the locality. Mr. Blackburn, though not nearly so prominent in the defense as Mr. Lamon, has not one claim to clemency which that gentleman has. He is a Northern man, while Mr. Lamon has the honor to be a native. Mr. Blackburn is in receipt of a number of threatening letters, in which he is referred to as a "lying, carpet-bagging Yankee," &c., &c., and informed that it is he "does not wish to be with his pet Soliver in hell" he must leave the town under ten days.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

In reference to the camp of instruction which the French Government proposes to create in the immediate neighborhood of Compiègne, it is not uninteresting to note that the ground selected by the present Minister of War has already been utilized for the same purpose. Nearly 200 years ago, Louis XIV., wishing to give the young Duc De Bourgogne some insight into military matters, gave orders for the execution of a series of manœuvres at Compiègne and 50,000 men were collected there under the command of the Marshal Duc De Boufflers. The King, accompanied by King James II., of England, and a very numerous retinue, paid a visit to the "Camp of Condon," as it was termed, and contemporary chroniclers relate that he was received with magnificent hospitality by the Marshal De Boufflers. Louis XIV., after reviewing the troops, dined with the Marshal, and found the fare so good that he declared "he had never eaten so much before;" while the Marshal himself, if we may trust some couplets composed on the occasion by the young Duc De Bourgogne, had quite as much wine as was good for him. It cannot be a matter for surprise, is with such a reputation for hospitality, the Commander in Chief received the visits of many military men from all parts of Europe, and it is perhaps excusable under the circumstances, if the troops did not get through much hard work. Another camp of instruction was formed near Compiègne in 1847 when some 16,000 troops were placed under the command of the Duc De Nemours. Imitating the example of his royal predecessor, Louis Philippe and several members of his family paid a visit to the camp, but his Majesty, with a due regard to economy, did not expect his son to renew the hospitality of the Duc De Boufflers, and the only "entertainment" provided was a theatrical representation at the Château de Compiègne.

A MODERN GIL BLAS.

THE FORTUNES OF A FRENCH POLITICAL ADVENTURER.

HE IS ARRESTED, TRIED, CONVICTED, AND SENTENCED TO FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

Correspondence of the London Standard.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1874.

Yesterday a man was tried before the Court of Assize, on charges of forgery, whose extraordinary career reminds one in many particulars of that of the hero of Spanish romance. M. Troncin Du Mersan was a man of no common ability, and those who are acquainted with certain spheres of Parisian life will feel disposed to take a more lenient view of his offenses than was taken by the court whose sentence has consigned him to irretrievable ruin. Like many of his countrymen, M. Troncin du Mersan supposed that he could make a short cut to fortune. He was deluded by many brilliant examples of successful knavery, and, steadily ignoring the fact that even in Republican France honesty is the best policy, and that a competence is only to be achieved by hard work, thrift, and fair means, determined to try and make his way as a political adventurer. The *acte d'accusation* minutely relates the history of his life. It reads like a chapter of one of Miss Braddon's novels:

"Marie Ernest Troncin Du Mersan was born at Paris on the 2d of May, 1824. He received a fair education and became a medical student, but, unfortunately for him, the revolution of 1848 broke out before he had taken his medical degrees, and he immediately plunged headlong into the vortex of politics. M. Ledru-Rollin appointed him to the sub-prefecture of Compeigne, but he was shelved in 1849, and returned to his medical studies. In 1853 he obtained his diploma as doctor of medicine, and contrived to get himself appointed as one of the occasional physicians of the Polytechnic School. Simultaneously he became attached in his medical capacity to one of the Boulevard theatres specially devoted to what may be mildly described as plastic exhibitions—the Folies Dramatiques. This theatre was then in the hands of M. Mouries, a gentleman who thoroughly appreciated the taste of his countrymen and made a fortune by gratifying it. It was he who first introduced what are known as "*des pièces a femmes*," dramas in which the only attraction was the appearance of a bevy of young beauties attired in the most seductive *déshabillés*. M. Mouries presently died, but he left behind him a widow, remarkably well off, and this widow shortly after became the wife of M. Troncin Du Mersan. You know the old proverb, 'Set a beggar on horseback,' &c. It was verified to the letter in the case of M. Troncin Du Mersan. In command of a large sum of ready money, he started an establishment on a scale of the most lavish expenditure. He entertained, he received, he gave dinners, he proved a munificent patron to several demi-monde celebrities, and, in addition, took it into his head to start a model farm. At the same time he appeared to have a shrewd idea that this pleasant state of things could not last forever, and he contrived to get an introduction to the Emperor's Secretary, M. Mocquart, who had a strange foible for all unscrupulous adventurers, and gave him a berth in his office. He did not keep it long, and soon after became manager of the Bouffes Parisiens. After a couple of years he got into bankruptcy, and was then, through the favor of that evil genius of the late Emperor, M. De Persigny, made an attaché of the Ministry of the Interior. Dirty tools are the fittest to do dirty work, and M. Troncin Du Mersan was the original 'black man.' His functions consisted in taking the orders of his chief, and going round to the offices of the various newspapers. Those journalists who, to put it in a civil way, were 'accessible,' were made to understand that it would pay them to fall in with the views of the Empire. Those who were not accessible had the honors of suspension and suppression vividly brought before them. He discharged his functions so much to the satisfaction of his employers that he got an appointment to the press department of the Corps Legislatif, and was in the employment of that post, the functions of which are not ascertainable, when the 4th of September swept away the Corps Legislatif and the Empire. It failed, however, to sweep away M. Troncin Du Mersan. His patriotic soul revolted at the notion of being shelved, and when M. Gambetta took possession of the Ministry of the Interior, very much at sea as to what was to be done, M. Troncin appeared as a *Deus ex machina*, and coached the young dictator. It was he who drew up and forwarded the telegram announcing to the Prefects the proclamation of the Republic in Paris. He went off to Tours before the blockade of Paris, and when Gambetta was upset at Bordeaux in the ensuing month of February, and France was placed in the hands of M. Thiers, M. Troncin introduced himself to M. Thiers, who made him useful. During the Commune M. Troncin Du Mersan, whose courage is quite equal to his enterprise and intelligence, acted as a middle man between Versailles and Paris, and he did such good service that M. Thiers made him a member of his staff, and gave him the Cross of the Legion of Honor; he also received decorations from Spain and Portugal. All this while, however, M. Troncin Du Mersan's finances were in a condition which may be described as unsatisfactory. Hard-hearted creditors had repeatedly seized his furniture, and in order to supply himself with funds, as long ago as 1864, he had circulated bills, to which he had forged his wife's signature. So long, however, as he confined himself to domestic forgery of this kind there was not much chance of his being detected. But after M. Thiers' fall he got dismissed from his official position, and then he got into serious difficulties. He took it into his head to get up, on his own hook, an universal exhibition, which was to take place at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, in 1875. But in spite of this ingenious device he found that the raising of money became a work of serious difficulty. One gentleman, whom he had let in for some £2,000, refused to look at his paper any more—so he changed his batteries. He went to M. Tapin, a brother of the Deputy of that name, and asked him to lend him £400. As a security he produced an I O U for £1,000, signed by M. Lefebvre, Under Secretary of State for Finance. M. Tapin advanced the money. But a few days after, on Troncin applying for a further loan of £20, M. Tapin thought it odd that a man who could lend £1,000 to so exalted a financial functionary should be hard up for a small sum. He communicated with the authorities. M. Lefebvre denied that he had ever borrowed a sou from M. Du Mersan, and asserted he had never seen him. The case was put into the hands of the Police, and M. Troncin Du Mersan's adventurous career was summarily cut short by his removal to Mazas. He appeared yesterday before the Court of Assize. During his short imprisonment his hair and beard have turned white, and he looks a broken-down old man, while a few months ago he appeared a hale and hearty man of between forty and fifty. He was put into the dock, and subjected to the usual moral torture which is resorted to in French criminal courts:

President—Troncin, stand up. You are fifty years old, you are married, you have got a child, you have not been tried before this, but your past career has been a stormy one. However, we shall only revert to what is essential to the present case. You were a very young man when you first took a part in public life. At twenty-four, in 1848, you were made Sub-prefect of Compiègne; then you resumed your medical studies, and got your doctor's diploma. But presently you plunged into speculation. You had no money of your own, yet you married the widow Mouries, who brought you a married portion amounting to 80,000f. (£3,200) per annum.

Prisoner—I beg pardon; the sum stated was 800,000 francs (£32,000.)

President—Well, that is very much the same thing; but let that pass. A capital of £32,000 is a handsome fortune. Yet in six years' time you managed to get through the whole of her fortune. How are we to account for such a rapid ruin? People have said that you gambled, that you led a fast life, that you kept mistresses. You became manager of the Bouffes, and the result of that speculation was liabilities to the tune of £8,000, while the assets amounted precisely to 10 centimes (one penny.)

Troncin—That is the cause of the bills.

President (taking him up sharp)—Yes, the forged bills. You were thoroughly at the end of your tether; otherwise it would have been still more wicked to raise funds by means of forgeries. However, in addition to your wife's fortune, you had other ways and means—you were attached to several political administrations. First, you were in the Emperor's 'Private Secretary's office;' then you were employed in the press department; then you served the Republic after the Empire, and you occupied a confidential position with some of the highest functionaries of the Government. It was only after the 24th of May that your connection with the Government came to an end. While occupying these official positions you received large sums apart from your official salary, for you traded on the influence which people supposed you to possess, and the services you rendered were not always rendered gratis.

Troncin—No; I deny that.

The interrogatory went on after this fashion for a couple of hours; but the material facts of the indictment, that he had forged the signature of his wife to acceptances for upward of £3,000, and the signature of M. Lefebvre to an I. O. U. for £1,000, he fully admitted. He was found guilty "with extenuating circumstances" and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and 100 francs fine."

RICE IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Times* says: "During the past few years the cultivation of rice has been carried on within a few miles of the Crescent City. The first few days of this sultry month has fully ripened the early crop, which is now being harvested, and in the adjoining parish of Plaquemines the busy darkeys are hard at work cutting the rice. The yield is plentiful and the quality good; and as much of the rice is cleaned for, and all of it marketed in New-Orleans, these facts should afford no small satisfaction to our readers. The various kinds of rice grown in Louisiana may be briefly described as follows: Carolina, a small grain, of a milky color; Honduras, large grained, and resembling Carolina in color, and Louisiana rice, small grained, and of a golden transparent tinge. The dark color (when cleaned) will easily [illegible] 'our own' rice, which should be [illegible] suitable to patriotic Louisianians. The [illegible] is twelve barrels to the [illegible] shores of the Lower Mississippi, as well as those in the city, are a thriving fraternity. There is a good deal of competition between the city and the coast in this business."

SOUTHERN MILITARY COMPANIES.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* is desirous that a military company should be organized in that city. Its words are suggestive. It says: "In the good old ante-bellum days this city was proverbial for the military spirit displayed by its young men. We had at one time three fine, well-drilled, handsomely-uniformed, and fully-armed volunteer military organizations, that were the pride, as they were also an ornament to our city. Each of these companies entered the late war, and numbers of their members sealed their devotion to the cause which they espoused with their blood. The close of the war brought the dissolution of these companies, and since then there has been no white military organization in our midst. Are our young men less chivalrous now than then? Did those who come out of the war surrender their military spirit as well as their muskets? There is scarcely a town in the State that had military companies before the war but what has reorganized them since, our city, the largest one, being among the few who have not. Will not some one or more of our enterprising young men take this matter in hand, and let us have at least one white military company?"

A RICH PRISONER IN OHIO.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* says that the Penitentiary prisoner whose father recently died in New-York and left him $15,000, has been found. His real name is George T. Foster, but he is in the Ohio Penitentiary under the name of Henry T. Marshall. He was sent to the prison in the Winter of 1872, from Cincinnati, under a three years' sentence for forgery. His time will be out in February, 1875. He is a very orderly man about the prison, and is perhaps one of the most intelligent prisoners there. The books state that when he came there he had $12,000 in New-York City. He is the leader of the chapel choir, and last Sunday, when the Warden announced the fact that some prisoner had been left a fortune, he was noticed by one of the Warden's daughters to color up in the face and appear very uneasy during the rest of the service.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
168—Ely vs. Leypoldt.
5—First National Bank Janesburg vs. Maloney.
11—Cassidy vs. Dowdall.
31—Trust Felix Gourand vs. Andrew H. Trust.
56—Continental B'k Note Co. vs. Industrial Ex. Co.
84—Bogatchie vs. Bogatchie.
86—Dor vs. De Mar.
143—Moore vs. Kohn.
151—Connolly vs. Connolly.
160—Flint vs. Flint.
161—Watrous vs. Gayton.
162—Matchett vs. N. Pac. R. R. Co.
164—Devlin vs. Asten, &c.
165—Rodenstein vs. Asten, &c.
171—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Davis, &c.
173—McKay vs. Barnes.
178—Claflin vs. Whitlock.
180—Purchase vs. Ferdon.
182—Ames, &c., vs. Redlech, &c.
183—Meyers vs. N. Poe.
184—Wilson vs. Tuttle.
185—Moore, &c., vs. Kohn.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Louis Stern vs. Maggie Stern; decree of divorce to the plaintiff.

Cohen vs. Cohen; Referee's report confirmed.

Schappert et al. vs. Voorhis; order of reference granted.

Caroline T. Richardson vs. Frank Richardson; decree of divorce granted.

In the matter of Elizabeth A. Clark; reference ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Friedman.

Astor vs. The Mayor, &c.; Knight vs. Watson, &c.; Watson vs. Reed; Lewers vs. Turk; Schmidt vs. Harnell; Vanderburg vs. The New-York City Central Underground Railroad Company; Lee vs. Hall et al.; Schneeberg vs. Isaacs; Boyd vs. Yelverton; orders granted.

Steward vs. Groody; order of reference granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Alice B. Furbish vs. Charles W. Furbish; divorce granted.

Johan Freisch vs. Charlotte Freisch; divorce granted.

John T. Arnold vs. Margaret J. Arnold; divorce granted.

Michael Nilen vs. John Warren; motion denied, if plaintiff give new undertaking, with a good surety.

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 3 cars reported to arrive, 3,264 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,676 head, or 628 cars against 431 cars for the same time last week. Market opened sluggish; good Cattle about last week's prices; common stock, ⅛c.@¼c. off; good stock scarce, yards full of common stuff and thin Texans; large attendance of Eastern buyers and country dealers; about 1,300 head were disposed of; sales 375 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,071 lbs. to 1,829 lbs., at $4 75@$7 25; 400 head Texas Steers, ranging from 807 lbs. to 1,043 lbs. at $3@$5 12½; 300 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 814 lbs. to 1,250 lbs. at $3 35@$6; 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 868 lbs. to 1,156 lbs., at $4 12½@$5 25; 81 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,296 lbs., at $6 25; 62 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,272 lbs., at $6; 17 head State Steers, averaging 1,290 lbs., at $5 62½c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 3,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week. Market opened slow and dull at ⅛c.@¼c. off on all grades with a downward tendency, buyers not disposed to purchase. Canada stock just arrived, none sold; quality generally poor; only seller reported 400 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 81 to 85 lbs., $4 12½@$4 50; 400 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 74 to 84 lbs., at $4 25@$4 50; 139 head State Sheep, averaging 70 lbs., at $4 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,160 head, against 7,600 head for the same time last week; market dull; good Hogs scarce; Michigan Hogs, $5 75@$6; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 75; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 25.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,208 head; the market was well supplied with stock, much in excess of any other week for a year, and comprising all qualities; prices on the best grades ran nearly as high as at last week's market, and sales were quite active; sales of choice at $10 50; extra, $9 25@$10 25; first quality, $8@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7 50; third quality, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,772 head; the market for Sheep was depressed, the arrivals being large, and prices were reduced from ½c.@1c. ₱ lb.; sales of Sheep in lots at $2@$3 50 each; extra, $3 75@$5 50. Spring Lambs, 5c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Cattle—receipts 1,700; market moderately active, but prices weak and unsettled, especially for common grades; fair to choice native Steers $5 25@$6; Through Texans, $1 75@$3 50; shipments, 1,500. Hogs—receipts, 7,000; market firmer for good grades; sales at $6 25@$6 75 for poor to medium; $6 80@$7 75 for good to extra; shipments 4,500. Sheep in fair demand; receipts, 1,000; prices lower at $3 37½@$4 15.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 16c. for Middling; net receipts, 74 bales; exports, to the Continent, 51 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,037 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 16⅞c. for Middling; net receipts, 25 bales; gross, 33 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 10,683 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 25.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. for Middling; net receipts, 63 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 3,704 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 25.—Cotton, nominally 16c. for Middling; net receipts, 121 bales; sales, 8 bales; stock, 4,470 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 25.—Cotton weak at 14¼c. for Good Ordinary; net receipts, 478 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 3,552 bales.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Wool quiet, but firm; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52½c.@55c.; X, 52c.@53½c.; medium, 51c.@54c.; coarse, 45c.@47c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western—Fine, 46c.@50c.; medium, 50c.@53c.; coarse, 45c.@47c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@41c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@63c.; fine unwashed, 32c.@35c.; coarse and medium unwashed, 36c.@38c.; tub-washed, 52c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; Colorado, unwashed, 24c.@26c.; extra and Merino pulled, 40c.@45c.; No. 1 and Super pulled, 40c.@45c., (Lambs', 37c.@46c.;) Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@35c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 25—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for the account, 92¾. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108¾; 1867s, 109½; 10-40s, 104; New Fives, 104¼; New-York Central, 96.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 ₱ cent., which is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £150,000. Erie Railway Shares, 29¾@30.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 65c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 25.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8 1-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8d., do. do., nothing below Low Middling, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 10,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary, deliverable August at 8d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Ordinary at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 10s. 6d.@10s. 10d. ₱ cental for average California White; 11s.@12s. for Club do.; 9s.@9s. 8d. for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 9d.@10s. 3d. for Red Winter. Flour, 23s.@24s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canada. Provisions—Pork, 77s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 57s. ₱ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, 8 3-16.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Refined Petroleum 9d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

6 P. M.—Tallow, 41s. 6d.@42s.

Evening—Linseed-oil 27s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine 24s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 25.—Petroleum [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
1000	Western Union.	77¼	2400	Lake Shore	74¼
1200	do.	77⅛	500	do.	74⅛
200	do.......c.	77⅛	2700	do.	74¼
700	do......s3.	77⅛	400	do......b3.	74⅜
800	do.	77⅛	100	do.	74⅜
400	do.......c.	77¼	200	Ohio & Miss.	25⅛
10	do.......c.	77	200	do......b3.	25¼
700	do.	77¼	1000	Union Pacific	29⅜
100	do.......c.	77⅛	500	do.	29¼
100	Erie Railway....c.	32⅜	500	do.	29⅜
200	do......b3.	32½	200	do......s3.	29⅜
800	do.	32⅜	200	do.	29½
200	do......b3.	32⅜	200	do.......c.	29½
100	do.	32¼	400	do.	29⅝
100	At. & Pac. Pref.	14½	200	do......b3.	29⅝
100	Bost., H. & Erie.	1⅜	300	do......s3.	29⅝
200	Pacific Mail	47⅝	100	Rock Island.....c.	102⅝
200	do.	47¾	500	do......s3.	102½
800	do.	47⅝	200	do.......c.	102½
600	do.	47½	700	do.	102½
200	do.	47⅝	200	do.	102⅝
500	do......s3.	47⅝	100	St. Paul......b3.	36
600	do.	47⅝	200	do.	36
40	do.	47⅞	200	do.......c.	36⅛
100	do......b3.	47¾	100	do......b3.	36¼
300	do......b3.	47⅝	200	do.	36¼
500	do......b3.	47⅞	1100	Tol. & Wabash	36¾
200	do.	47⅞	300	do.	36⅞
100	do.......c.	47⅞	200	do.	37
100	North-west...s3.	39	100	do.	37⅛
200	do.	39⅛	100	do......b3.	37¼
700	do.	39¼	300	do.	37⅛
200	do......s3.	39¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg....b. c.	117½	$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 118½
24,000 do....b. c.	117⅝	75,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 112½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
$1,000	Mo.6s.L'g Bs.c.	92¾	200	N.Y.C. & H.b.c.s3.	102¾
2,100	N.C.F.A. '68.	14½	25	do.	103
1,000	B., H. & E. G'd.	40	100	do.	102⅞
5,000	N.J.C. Con.	102¼	100	do......b3.	102⅞
10,000	O. & N.W.Con. Cou. G'd Bds.	79¾	50	U. S. Express	68
2,000	D.,L. & W.Con.	105	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	75
6,000	Mor. & E. 2d.	101	200	Union Pac....b. c.	29⅜
1,000	Mor. & E.7s,'71	96½	400	do.	29⅜
7,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	99	500	do.	29½
15,000	N.Y.C. 1st M. Cou.....b3.	105	500	do.	29⅜
12,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	84⅝	200	do......b3.	29⅜
21,000	do.	84½	50	Illinois Central	95
5,000	U.Pac. 10s,Inc.	85⅞	300	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	74⅜
30,000	do......b3.	86	100	do......s3.	74⅜
5,000	do......s3.	86	1200	do.	74½
10,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	71½	200	do.	74⅜
2,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	102	100	do.	74⅝
1,000	Clev. & P. 3d.	100½	200	do.......c.	74⅝
25	German Am. Bank.	88	500	do......s3.	74⅜
24	Del. & Hud. Canal.	113¾	300	do.	74¼
50	do.	114	100	do......b3.	74⅜
16	do......b. c.	114	100	do......s10.	74⅛
300	W. U. Tel.b. c. s3.	77⅞	400	do......s3.	74⅛
100	do......b3.	77½	200	do......s5.	74¼
500	do.	77⅝	100	do.......c.	74¼
200	do.......c.	77⅝	400	do......b4.	74¼
1600	do......b3.	77½	100	do.	74¼
300	do.	77⅝	100	do......b3.	74¼
800	do.	77½	500	Chic. & N. W.b. c.	39½
600	do......b3.	77⅝	200	do......s3.	39½
300	do......s3.	77⅝	100	do.......c.	39⅜
600	do.	77⅝	100	do......s3.	39¼
1600	do.	77½	600	do.	39⅛
800	do......s3.	77½	100	C. & N.W.Pref.b.c.	57¾
200	do.	77⅝	100	do.	58
300	do.	77⅝	200	do.	57⅞
600	do......b3.	77⅝	100	do.	57¾
700	do......b3.	77¼	100	Panama......b. c.	112
500	do.	77⅝	14	N. J. Cen....b. c.	106⅛
800	do.	78¼	600	do......s3.	106
600	do......s3.	77¼	800	C. & R. I....b. c.	102⅞
700	do......b3.	77¼	30	do.	102⅞
500	do......s3.	77⅛	100	do.......c.	102⅞
300	P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.b3.	48	50	do.	103
600	do.	48	100	do.	102¾
300	do......b3.	48⅛	200	do......s3.	102⅝
100	do......s3.	48⅛	100	do.	102⅝
300	do.	48	600	do.	102⅝
100	do......b3.	48⅛	100	do......b3.	102⅝
200	do.	48⅛	100	C., M. & St. P..b. c.	36
800	do......b3.	48¼	100	do.	35⅞
1400	do.	48¼	200	Tol. & Wab....b.c.	37⅛
1100	do......s3.	48⅛	200	do.	37¼
300	do.	48⅛	100	do.	37⅛
600	do......s3.	48	1100	do.	37
100	do.	48	100	do......s3.	37
1800	do.	47⅞	10	At. & Pac. Pref.	14⅝
500	do......b3.	47⅞	50	N.Y.,N.H. & H.b.c.	130½
10	Erie Railway	32	100	H. & St. Jo....b. c.	25½
500	do......s3.	32¼	100	O. & Miss.b. c. s3.	25⅛
			100	do.	25¼
			100	O. & Miss. Pref.	50
			100	Col., C. & Ind.	12¾
			10	do.	13
			200	do..b. c. s3.	12¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
100	West. Union...s3.	77⅛	100	Erie Railway..s3.	32⅛
500	do.	77¼	100	Rock Island..b3.	102⅝
100	do......s3.	77¼	200	do......s3.	102⅝
300	do.	77⅛	500	St. Paul.......c.	35⅞
800	Pacific Mail...b3.	48	100	do......b3.	36
100	do.	48	100	do.	36
300	N. Y. C. & H...s3.	102¾	100	Chic. & Alt..x d.	100
10	Pittsburg	86¾	200	Tol. & Wab.....b3.	37
200	Del., L. & W.	109	200	do.	37
200	Lake Shore	74½	200	do......s3.	36⅞
300	do......b3.	74⅜	200	do.	37
100	Union Pac.....b3.	29⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	25
100	do.	29⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.	12¾
300	North-west'n..s3.	39⅛	25	do.	12⅞
100	do.	39¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65	115⅝	1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68	118
40,000 do......b. c.	115⅝	500 do....b. c.	117¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	116½	4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 67	117⅝
		10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.	117⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
1,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex coup..b.c.	57½	12	Harlem	126¼
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st, St.L. Div.b.c.	76⅜	100	L. S. & M. So..b. c.	74⅜
7,000	Can.So.1st.b.c.	55	500	do.	74⅛
15,000	N.Y.C.1st, R.	105	100	do......s3.	74⅛
1,000	Erie 3d.	100¼	300	do......b3.	74¼
1,000	U. P. 1st...b. c.	84½	600	do.	74¼
1,000	T., P. & W. 2d, b. c.	49	900	do.	74⅜
5,000	B.,H. & E. 1st, b. c.	24¾	300	do......b3.	74½
100	Con. Coal Md.b. c.	46	100	Panama.........b. c.	112⅜
40	At.& Pac. Tel.b.c.	14	200	Union Pac....b. c.	29½
100	Pac. Mail..b. c. c.	48⅛	2900	do.	29⅝
400	do.	48⅛	1000	do.	29½
700	do.	48	500	do......b3.	29½
600	do......s3.	48	200	C.&N.W.b. c. s60.	38¾
800	do.	48⅛	300	do.	39¼
200	West. U. Tel.b. c.	77⅜	100	N. J. Central	106
100	do......s3.	77⅜	100	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	102½
100	do.	77½	100	C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3.	36
200	do.	77½	100	do.	35⅞
200	do......s3.	77⅜	300	do.	35¾
100	do......s3.	77¼	100	do.	35⅞
100	do.	77⅜	200	do.	35¾
700	do.	77¼	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	54¼
1900	do.	77⅜	100	do.	54⅛
68	Adams Ex.b.c.b3.	107½	400	Tol.,W. & W..b. c.	37
100	do.	107	100	do.	36⅞
10	United States Ex.	68¼	100	do......b3.	37
25	N.Y.C. & Hud.b. c.	102½	200	do.	37
100	Erie......b. c. s3.	32¼	100	D.,L.& W.b. c. b3.	109
			200	C. & Alt. Pf...x d.	101½
			20	C. & A. Scrip.x d.	93
			100	At.&Pac.Pf.b. c. c.	14⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
500	West. Union..b3.	77⅜	25	Mich. Central	74¼
900	do.	77½	25	do.	74½
700	do.	77⅛	50	do.	75
200	do......b3.	77½	800	Lake Shore	74⅜
700	do.	77⅜	100	do......s3.	74¼
400	do.	77¼	900	do.	74¼
100	do......b3.	77⅜	100	do.	74⅛
100	do.	77⅜	100	do.	74¼
300	do.	77¼	100	Union Pacific	29⅜
200	Consol Coal	46	100	North-west'n..b3.	39⅜
200	Harlem	126	100	do.	39⅜
100	Pacific Mail	48¼	100	Rock Island	102½
300	do......b3.	48¼	200	St. Paul	35⅞
1500	do.	48⅛	500	do.	35¾
200	do.	48	100	do......b3.	35⅞
1000	do.	48⅛	400	do.	35¾
500	do......b3.	48⅛	200	Tol. & W......b3.	37⅛
100	do......s3.	48	200	do.	37⅛
200	Erie Railway	32¼	300	do.	36⅞
200	do......b3.	32¼	100	C., C. & I. C.	12½

TUESDAY, Aug. 25—P. M.

Affairs have been duller and less interesting in the Wall street Markets to-day than at any time for a week past, and the reviving tendency which was so heartily welcomed a few days since appears to have been rather baseless. The present flatness is really attributable to the heavy operators, who, while not actually in harness for the Fall business, took the opportunity of realizing the profits offered by the strong advance of the last three or four days, and unloaded the shares they have been carrying during the Summer. The healthy market which has prevailed lately was due almost wholly to the efforts of the smaller "bull" operators, and as soon as they had got the price well up, the heavy dealers unloaded on them and threw the market back into the old ruts. The season is really a backward and wavering one, and the large speculators declined to come in on anything that looked like mere anticipation, while the lesser lights of the world of speculation, anxious to take time by the forelock and make a turn while the magnates were resting, glimmered for a few days, and then went out. Their little market was broken up and considerably damaged, as the result, but still there is no reason whatever for despondency, as the market is, in fact, as likely to revive to-morrow or next day as it was to go down yesterday. These recent ups and downs are merely the preliminary skirmishings of the Fall speculative campaign, and are the true indices of its rapid approach. At the Stock Exchange business alternated between quietness and firmness, with occasional weakness and very strongly marked irregularity in the scale of prices. The opening was at barely steady prices, the first sales being at or ⅛@¼ below yesterday's final rates. The market soon afterward showed a trifling weakness, but recovered its tone at the First Board, when Pacific Mail went up to 48¼ from 47⅝ in the first sales of the day; Western Union from 77⅛ to 77⅝; Lake Shore from 74¼ to 74⅜; North-west from 39 to 39½; Wabash from 36¾ to 37¼. A few stocks declined a fraction, among them St. Paul from 36¼ to 35⅞; Erie from 32⅜ to 32; C., C. and I. C. from 13 to 12¾. New-York Central, Ohios, and Wabash were steady. The midday sales showed nothing in the way of change, but at the afternoon Board a further eccentric movement was manifested. Union Pacific, Western Union, and Lake Shore fluctuated ¼ ₱ cent. repeatedly in successive sales; Wabash, Pacific Mail, and Erie were firm, and St. Paul, North-western, and Rock Island declined ¼ ₱ cent. each. In the last hour of business prices went off, generally ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., some three or four stocks closing with a trifling improvement on Monday's final prices, and the remainder, ⅛@⅜ lower. The most striking irregularity was developed in Pacific Mail, which opened at 47¾, fell off to 47⅜; recovered, and then advanced to 48¼, dropped again to 47⅞; went up again to 48¼, and finally closed at 48. The principal dealings of the day were in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Union Pacific, and the total sales reached 92,000 shares. Money on call was abundant at 2@3 ₱ cent., and prime mercantile paper from 5@7 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchange rules duller and a shade weaker in rates. Good to prime bankers' 60 days Sterling bills are drawn at $4 86¼—$4 86¾@$4 86¾—$4 87¼; and short sight bills at $4 89½@$4 90½. Gold opened at 110 and almost immediately betrayed weakness, declining steadily to 109⅞@109¾@109⅝, closing at the latter premium. The rates for carrying were ½@1 ₱ cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $18,000 for interest on Governments, and $5,700 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts were $530,000. The exports of Domestic Produce for the week ending to-day amounted to $5,660,319, an increase of $163,586 over last week. For the corresponding week of last week the exports were $5,281,459, and of 1872, $3,906,951. The engagements of specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamers, as reported up to this evening, amount to $150,000 Gold coin. Government Bonds have been firm throughout the day, on moderate dealings, notwithstanding the weakness in Gold. The principal sales were in registered 6s of 1881 at 117½@117⅝, 5-20s coupon of 1865 at 115⅝, and registered 5s of 1881 at 112½. Railway Mortgages were strong and tolerably active, the feature of the dealings being the Union Pacific issues, nearly $100,000 of which changed hands, at higher rates, Incomes reaching 85⅞@86; new Sinking Funds, 71½, and firsts at 84½@84⅝. The conversions of moneys for Sinking Funds yesterday amounted to $230,000, and it is announced that after Sept. 1 the exchanges will be made bond for bond, instead of six Sinking Funds for five Incomes. Over two-thirds of the Income issue are already exchanged. New-York Central first, coupon, sold at 105; Delaware and Lackawanna convertible, 105; Morris and Essex 7s of '71 at 96½; Michigan Central 7s at 99; Canada Southern, first, at 55, and Erie, third, at 100¼. State Securities were quiet, the dealings at the Exchange being confined to Missouri Long sixes, at 92¾; North Carolina Funding, '68, at 14½, and Tennessee coupon sixes, new, at 57½. Bank Shares were neglected, German-American being the only sale, at 88, with 200 bid for First National and New-York County.

The London markets closed dull for American Securities. The Bank of England gained on balance to-day £150,000 sterling. The rate of discount in the open market for 90 days bills is 3 ₱ cent., or ½ below the Bank rate.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Monday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 25.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, coupon, 1881	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	112⅜	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	117⅝	117⅝
American Gold	109⅞	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days.	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86¼@$4 86¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅞	102½
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅝	102½
Pacific Mail	47¾	48
St. Paul, Common	36⅛	35¾
St. Paul Preferred	54¾	54⅛
Western Union	77¼	77¼
Union Pacific	29¾	29⅜
Lake Shore	74⅞	74¼
Toledo and Wabash	36⅞	36⅞
North-western Common	39⅛	39⅜
North-western Preferred	57⅝	57¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	108½	109
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106
Panama	112½	112⅜
Erie	32⅜	32
Ohio and Mississippi	25¼	25
C., C. and Ind. Central	13	12½
Harlem	126	126

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hud. Con.	102⅞	102¾	800
Lake Shore	74⅝	74⅛	14,100
Rock Island	102⅞	102½	4,000
New-Jersey Central	106	106	100
Del., Lack & Western	109	109	500
Wabash	37¼	36¾	6,100
Harlem	126	126	200
Western Un. Telegraph.	77⅝	77⅛	25,700
North-western	39½	39	3,700
North-western Preferred.	58	57¾	400
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36¼	35⅝	3,900
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	54¼	54⅛	200
Panama	112⅜	112⅜	100
Pacific Mail	48¼	47½	19,200
Erie	32½	32⅛	2,600
Ohio & Mississippi	25¼	25	700
Boston, Hartford & Erie.	1⅜	1⅜	100
Union Pacific	29⅝	29¼	8,400
C., C. & Ind. Central	12¾	12½	500
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14½	14½	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25½	25½	100
Consolidated Coal	46	46	200
Adams Express	107	107	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Exp.	75	75	100
Total sales			92,000

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117⅝	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117⅜	117⅝
6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¼	112¾
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¼	112¾
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅝	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	116	116¼
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117½	117½
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116½	116¾
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¾	117
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116½	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅝	117⅞
10-40s, Registered	110⅝	111
10-40s, Coupons	114¼	114½
5s, 1881, Registered	112½	112¾
5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90½	91
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82⅞	84

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank shows the following results:

Gold balances	$711,293
Currency balances	792,293
Gross clearances	17,549,000

The transactions at the Clearing-house covered:

Currency exchanges	$52,793,893
Currency balances	3,201,839
Gold exchanges	3,834,753
Gold balances	714,919

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 7s, L. R.F.S.iss.	7	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	108
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	7	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	106
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	7	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	106
Ark. 7s, M.,O.& R.R.	7	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	19
Ark. 7s, A. Cen. R.	7	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	19
California 7s	110½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	40
Connecticut 6s	102½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	40
Mich. 6s, '78-79	101½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. cp. off, Jan. & July	25
Mich. 6s, '83	101½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. cp. off, April & Oct.	25
Mich. 7s, '90	101	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Mo. 6s due in '74	99	Ohio 6s, '81	102¼
Mo. 6s due in '75	98	Ohio 6s, '86	104¾
Mo. 6s due in '76	97	Rhode Island 6s	101
Mo. 6s due in '77	96	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	15
Mo. F. B. due in '94.	92¼	S. C. 6s, F. A., '66	20
Mo. Long bds. due '81 to '91 incl.	92½	S. C. Non-Fund. bds.	5¾
N. Y. Reg. Boun.Ln.	106¾	Tenn. 6s, old	76¾
N. Y. Coup.Boun.Ln.	106¾	Tenn. 6s, o., ex c.	57
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '74.	108	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	75½
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75.	108	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex c.	57½
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77.	108	Va. 6s, old	28
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78.	108	Va. 6s, cons. bds.	51⅞
N. Y. 6s, G., reg., '87.	108	Va. 6s, cons. bs. 2d s.	33¾
N. Y. 6s, G., c., '87.	108		
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83.	108		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	102¾	Det., M. & T. bs.	97¼
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	100¾	Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97¼
Bos., H. & E. 1st	24	Buff. & State L. 7s.	98
Bos., H. & E. g.	39	Kal. & W. P. 1st	75
B., C. R.& M.1st7s.g.	55	L. Shore D. bs.	96½
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	48½	L. Shore C. C. 1st	97
Chic. & Alton 1st	104½	L. Shore C. C. R. 1st	97½
Chic. & Alton In.	98	L. Shore C. C. 2d	89¾
La. & Mo. guar.	93	Mich. C. C.7s, 1909	93½
St. L., J. & C. 1st	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101¾
Chic., B. & Q. [illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94
Cen. R. of N. J. [illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	94
Cen. R. of N. J. C.C.	102⅛	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	91
M. & St. P.1st8s P.D.	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	91
M. & St.P.1stLaC.D.	80	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100⅝
M. &St.P.1stI.&Md.	71	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	105
Chic. & N. W.C. bs.	84	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	104¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	98	Hud. R. 7s2d S.F.,'85.	105⅛
Chic.& N.W.C.G.bs.	79¾	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	101¾
Iowa M. 1st 8s	85	Har. 1st 7s C.	105¼
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100	North Mo. 1st	82
Chic. & Mil. 1st	92	Ohio & Miss. C.	90
C.,C.,C.& I.1st7sS.F.	101	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	75⅝
Del., L. & W. 1st	103½	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	90⅝
Del., L. & W. 2d	103	West. Pac. bs.	82⅞
Del., L. & W.7s Con.	104	UnionPac. 1st bs.	84
Mor. & Essex 1st	105½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	83¾
Mor. & Essex 2d	101	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	86
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	96½	Union Pac. S. F.	71½
Erie 1st Ext.	102½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	80
Erie 2d 7s, '79	102	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	100
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99¾	P., F. W. & C. 2d	102
Erie 4th 7s, '80	99	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	95
Erie 5th 7s, '88	91	Clev. & P. 3d.	100¼
Han. & St. J. 8s Con.	78	Clev. & P. 4th	89
Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75	102	Col., C. & I. 1st	81
Dub. & S. C. 1st	91	St. L. & I. M. 1st	83
Dub. & S. C. 2d	91	Alton & T. H. 1st	103½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	99	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86
M. S. & N. I.S.F7₱c.	102⅝	Belle. & S. I.R.1st8s.	94
Clev. & T. S. F.	100	Tol. & W. 1stSt.L.D.	76⅜
Clev. & T. n. bs.	97	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87½
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	98	Gt. West. 2d, '93	76½
Clev., P. & A. n. bs.	97		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	148	Manhattan	148
American Exchange	111½	Market	120
B'nkrs'&B'r'krs' Ass.	75	Mechanics'	134
City	300	Mercantile	115
Commerce	115¼	Merchants'	117
Corn Exchange	120	Merchants' Exch'ge	106½
First National	200	Metropolitan	127
Fourth National	100½	New-York	120
Fulton	140	N. Y. County	200
Gallatin National	130	Ninth National	100
German American	88	Pacific	165
Gold Exchange	110	People's	140
Hanover	101	Phenix	100
Importers'&Traders'	191	St. Nicholas	105
Irving	125	State of New-York	110
Leather Manuf'rs'	175	Union	137½

Adrian H. Muller announces the sale at auction, at noon of Wednesday, Aug. 26, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, of $700,000 United States Bonds, New-York State Bonds, and bonds of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The sale takes place under direction of the executors of the estate of the late Mulford Martin.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the third week in August shows an increase of $4,655 over that for the same period last year, as follows: 1873, $141,345; 1874, $146,000.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	3	Leather, sides	36,983
Copper, bbls.	220	Resin, bbls.	702
Cotton, bales	631	Skins, bbls.	41
Flour, bbls.	11,198	Lead, pigs	10,031
Wheat, bushels	172,278	Spelter, slabs	558
Corn, bushels	350,095	Butter, pks.	2,936
Oats, bushels	88,550	Cheese, pks.	13,555
Rye, bushels	525	Pork, pks.	83
Malt, bushels	625	Cut Meats, pks.	160
Peas, bushels	135	Lard, pks.	25
Grass-seed, bags	365	Lard, kegs	450
Flax-seed, bags	110	Rice, tcs.	46
Beans, bbls.	222	Starch, pks.	381
Eggs, bbls.	986	Tallow, pks.	55
Corn-meal, bags	250	Tobacco, hhds.	246
Hemp, bales	64	Tobacco, pks.	761
Hops, bales	80	Wool, bales	337
Hides, bales	20	Whisky, bbls.	340
Hides, No.	3,015		

The export clearances hence for foreign parts, as reported at the Merchant's Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship British Navy, for Liverpool—16,000 bushels Corn, 168 hhds. Tobacco, 2,000 staves, 28,904 bushels Wheat, 283 pks. Clocks, 1,823 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Enterprise No. 2, for Rotterdam—4,009 bushels Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Lula, for Anjier—200 bbls. Resin, 25,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Exploratore, for Cette—67,560 Staves.

By the bark Harmonie, for Elsinore—2,271 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Herder, for Hamburg—27 bales Leather, 238 bxs. Clocks, 259 seroons Tobacco, 1,415 cs. Tobacco, 95 hhds. Tobacco, 27 bales Tobacco, 46 cases Machinery, 587 cases Sewing-machines, 174 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 16 cases Stoves, 825 bdls. Hides, 56 sacks Sumac, 250 tcs. Lard, 15 bales Hog Hair, 1 Piano, 927 bbls. Resin, 100 bales Istle, 75 hhds. Tallow, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bxs. Extract Logwood, 172 cks. Copper, 40 pks. Drugs, 10 bags Horn Tips, 45 cases Cigars, 500 bbls. Starch, 500 bbls. Flour, 538 Hides, 11 bales Skins.

By the bark A. Marshall, for Panama—1,504 tons Coal.

By the bark Madagascar, for Cork—23,303 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Helois, for Danzic—2,966 bushels Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quoted about steady, but very dull. Pots, $6 50@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls nominal at $9 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in moderate request within the range from 31c.@32½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—A limited jobbing trade has been noted in all kinds, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—The demand has been quite moderate, with values quoted about steady. Maracaibo quoted at 29c.@31c.; Caracas at 14½c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 10½c.@11c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—There has been rather more inquiry noted for Rio on the basis of previous quotations, with sales reported of 3,976 bags by the Maggie V. Hugg, 3,500 bags by the Ontario, and 483 bags by the Piscataqua, within our range. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 41,946 bags; sales, 31,599 bags. Stock at all the distributing ports, this morning, 132,217 bags. Other kinds have been in quite moderate request and irregular as to values. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@20½c., gold; Java, 23c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20½c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; Curacoa, 17½c.@18¾c.; and Jamaica, 17½c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The business for early delivery has been moderately active, opening rather more firmly, but closing weak. The demand has been mostly from spinners, the export call having been limited. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,013 bales, including 1,517 bales to spinners, 473 bales to shippers, and 23 bales to speculators. An active movement has been reported for forward delivery, opening at an advance of ⅛c.@5-16c., but closing with most of the improvements lost. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,700 bales, (of which 1,900 bales were last evening and 18,800 bales to-day,) and 3,500 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 15¾c.; September, 15⅝c.; October, 15⅝c.; November, 15 5-16c.; December, 15 11-32c.; January, 15 7-16c.; February, 15 21-32c.; March, 15 13-16c. @ 15⅞c., closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 631 bales, including 499 bales from Charleston, 17 bales from Baltimore, and 115 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,149 bales, and thus far this week 2,960 bales, against 3,070 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,771,787 bales, against 3,588,601 bales the previous season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 9,333 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 65,977 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 112,847 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Good Middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

EGGS—Have been in better supply and moderate request since our last, within the range of 18c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main inquiry reported for stock available at from 19c.@22c. for fair to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate trade has been reported since our last in State and Western Flour at a further slight decline in values. The demand for shipping stock has been somewhat brisker, but the bids have been generally unsatisfactory to sellers, thus checking operations, which were confined mostly to broken lots of stock, both Spring and Winter, within our revised range. Trade and family Extras have been selling slowly and at irregular figures. Superfine has been comparatively scarce and quiet. No. 2 has been less freely dealt in. The sales since our last have been 10,750 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 75@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 25, mainly at $3 65@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10, chiefly at $4 85@$5; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 50; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 40@$6 35, mainly at $5 90@$6 25; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 50, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 50; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$5 85; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$8; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$8 15; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 90@$9; St. Louis Extras, $5 40@$9; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$8 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$9, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. ....Southern Flour quiet, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$6 65 for poor to very choice shipping, and $6 65@$9 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in very moderate demand, within the reduced range of from $5@$6 20 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 340 bbls., chiefly at $5 85@$6 10 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been offered less freely and quoted firm, but has been less urgently sought after. We quote the range from $3 40@$4 45 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, $4 20 for Caloric, $3 65@$4 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 650 bbls., in lots.

FRUIT—There has been a light jobbing business reported in foreign Dried at steady figures. Sales, 1,300 bxs. Layer Raisins, at $3 15; 500 bxs. loose Muscatel do., $3 80@$3 85; 500 quarter bxs. Layers, at 65c.; 200 half bxs. Valencia Raisins, at 12½c.; 175 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.@6⅜c.; 28 cks. Turkey Prunes, at 11¼c.@11½c.; 400 cases quarter bxs. Sardines, at 14¾c.@15c.; and 18 cases Citron, at 28c.@28½c.

GRAIN—A more active movement has been noted in Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, but at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing rather more steadily for prime samples. Winter Wheat has been also more freely dealt in, in good part for shipment, at, however, about 2c. a bushel off yesterday's quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 194,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 23½ for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 22 for prime Milwaukee, afloat; $1 22¼ for Port Washington; $1 20@$1 21, in part, for fair to good Minnesota, and $1 18@$1 19 for Chicago, car stock; $1 15@$1 18 for No. 2 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, from cars and afloat, mostly at $1 17 for prime Milwaukee, afloat; $1 19@$1 20 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, (small lots, to complete cargo;) $1 12@$1 14 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 13 for good average stock, afloat; $1 13@$1 15, chiefly at $1 13@$1 14, for No. 2 North-west Spring, car stock; $1 05@$1 21 for ungraded Spring, the inside price for very poor; $1 25@$1 35 for new White Western, mainly at $1 32@$1 35 for good to strictly prime; $1 23@$1 27 for new Amber Western; $1 18@$1 24 for new Red do.; $1 08@$1 22 for old Red Amber Western, odd lots.... Corn has been more active and quoted about steady, with the demand, in good part, from export buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] Western, from cars and afloat, chiefly at 82c.@82½c., afloat; 80c.@81½c. for do. in store, the latter an extreme; 82½c.@84c. for Yellow Western; and 93c., in part, for White do....Rye has been in limited request within the range of from 91c.@96c. for new, from cars and afloat. ....Barley inactive and nominal....Barley-malt quiet within the previous range....New Oats have been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, on more urgent offerings of stock, with a less confident demand from the jobbing trade, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 bushels at 45c.@53½c. for very poor to choice new White do. Old Oats scarce, quiet, and nominal in price....Feed in demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $18@$31 ₱ ton.... Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive. The firmness of holders checked dealings in Bagging. Sales, 300 rolls domestic on private terms. We quote: Bags at 11¼c.@11½c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10¼c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 14¼c.@14½c.

HEMP—Has been quiet throughout. We quote American Hemp steady at $140@$150 for undressed, and $220@$300 for dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 8¼c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6¾c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in rather less demand at unaltered figures; sales, 800 wet salted Texas, and 500 City slaughters, on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quiet, the somewhat firmer views of holders checking business; sales, 100,000 lbs. at 19½c....New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, nominal; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c....Scotch Pig-iron has been in limited supply and held more firmly, but has been inactive. American Pig-iron has been quiet, with prices quoted depressed and weak. Wrought Scrap-iron has been in moderate request, with sales reported of 600 tons on private terms. Other kinds of Iron dull and irregular. Eglinton Pig quoted at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $36@37; Carnbroe, $36; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $30@$32; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; Old Rails at $34@$38; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 50; Russian Sheet Iron at 15½c., gold....Pig-lead has been slow of sale, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½, and American at $5 75, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter continues inactive, on the basis of 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 6⅝c.@10½c. for domestic....Pig-tin very sparingly dealt in, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. Straits quoted at 22c.@22¼c., gold; English at 20½c.@20¾c., gold; Banca at 25c.@25½c....Tin Plates have been comparatively dull at rather easier figures, with sales of 1,000 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms; Charcoal quoted at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $8 75@$9; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 37½....Zinc has been sparingly inquired for at 8⅛c.@8¼c., gold, ₱ lb....The following statement of exports of Railway Iron from Great Britain is compiled from official returns:

	Month Ending July 31. 1873. Tons.	1874. Tons.	Seven Months Ending July 31. 1873. Tons.	1874. Tons.
United States	13,925	7,662	134,393	72,631
Russia	21,224	18,132	69,004	92,592
Austrian Territories	721	....	816	2
British India	1,714	2,877	9,846	29,703
British N. Amer.	6,331	7,017	36,105	35,727
Egypt	1,423	112	3,090	11,042
Australia	1,716	7,133	11,009	45,221
Brazil	2,146	2,603	6,109	14,200
Holland	3,225	3,356	11,446	12,360
Spain and Canaries	611	3,347	7,159	14,332
Sweden and Norway	7,326	8,603	23,202	48,571
Chili	312	2,468	3,220	11,653
Spanish W. India Islands	....	795	2,718	1,304
Peru	61	1,671	5,528	6,299
France	66	179	2,205	1,792
Germany	3,032	2,662	27,407	5,959
Belgium	3,104	120	19,947	12,426
Italy	1,441	523	14,525	10,777
Other countries	9,415	8,637	37,801	80,373
Total	77,793	77,897	425,550	505,164
Total exports of iron and steel to all countr's	267,510	217,995	1,799,577	1,389,715

MOLASSES—Refining grades have been in more demand and quoted firm. The offerings of really desirable qualities have been limited. The business has been mostly in low grade stock. Sales have been made of 101 hhds. and 10 tcs. Caibarien at 38c., and 283 hhds., 57 tcs. and 24 bbls. Cienfuegos at 37c. Grocery goods have been in better request at full previous quotations. Sales have been made of 44 hhds. Demerara at 55c.; small lots of Barbados at 47c., and 127 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms. Other transactions were rumored, but without confirmation. Of the late arrivals, which have not been important, 160 puncheons Nevis, and 220 hhds. and 12 tcs. Cienfuegos have not yet been reported sold. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 43c.@47½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@47½c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been rather more satisfactory at firm prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more confident demand, in good part for export, at rather stronger prices. Sales embrace 9,700 bbls. Strained at $2 20@$2 25; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2 32½, and 300 bbls. Pale at $5@$5 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at from $3 75@$4; City Pitch at $2 62½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in active request, closing somewhat more firmly, with sales reported of 850 bbls. at 35c.@35½c. for merchantable, and 37c. for New-York pks.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in limited request at about former rates. Sales at New-Bedford, 125 bbls. Northern at 58c. Crude Sperm has been in fair demand for manufacturing within the previous range; 1,400 bbls. sold at New-Bedford on private terms. Manufactured Whale and Sperm moderately sought after. Linseed in demand, in a jobbing way, at our quotations. Lard-oil, tamer. Other kinds generally inactive. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 57½@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 75@$1 85; Lard-oil, 97½c.@$1 10; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 60c.@62c.; Linseed-oil, at from 85c.@86c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 22½ in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Crude Cottonseed at 44c.@46c.; Yellow do. at 58c.@61c.; White do. at 67c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held firmly, on the basis of 5½c., in bulk, on, however, a limited business. ....Refined has been in fair request, with sales reported of 8,000 bbls. early September deliveries, at 12c. At Philadelphia, early deliveries quoted at 11⅜c.@11½c., and September at 11⅝c.@11¾c....Refined, in cases, quiet at 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, in shipping order, at 9c.@10c. for Western and City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and depressed in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 65 bbls. Western Mess at $23, with prime Mess quoted nominal at $22. And for September delivery, 500 bbls. Western Mess at $22 62½@$22 75, closing at $22 50@$22 62½ ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, with Corn-fed quoted at 9c.@9½c., and Grass-fed at 8¾c.@9c....Cut-meats held with confidence and moderately inquired for. Sales, 25 bxs. Rib Bellies at 12¾c.; 34 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13¼c.; 1,250 Pickled Shoulders in bulk, at 8c.@8¼c.; 900 Smoked Shoulders at 9c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c., and 1,000 Smoked Hams at 15c.@15¼c....Bacon scarce and in request, in good part for the Cuban market; 175 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12⅛c....Lard has been quoted lower, on more liberal offerings of stock, leading to a rather livelier business, though closing generally dull. Sales for early delivery embrace 850 tcs. Western Steam at 14 9-16c., closing with 14½c. best bid; small lots of City Steam at 14c.; 40 tcs. No. 1 City at 13⅞c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 300 tcs., August option, at 14½c.; 1,000 tcs., September, at 14½c., closing on 'Change at 14⅜c.@14½c.; 500 tcs., buyer September, at 14½c.@14⅝c.; 250 tcs., October option, at 14½c.; 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11⅝c.@11¾c., closing at 11½c.@11⅝c.; and 250 tcs., seller to March 1, at 11½c. And, after 'Change, 500 tcs., September option, reported sold as low as 14¼c....Beef has been generally quiet within our range. We quote job lots at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $24@$25 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams, $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in good request and generally strong in price, with Welsh tubs quoted firmer. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@36c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 36c.@40c. for extra choice; 21c.@27c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 28c.@31c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in more confident demand, in good part for export, at firm rates. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11c.@14c., chiefly at 12c.@13½c. for good to choice, and 13¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12¾c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been quoted about steady, on a moderate jobbing movement, with Carolina quoted at $7 75@$9 25 for common to very choice; Rangoon at $6 25@$6 50, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request since our last, with Castile quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The demand has been mostly for job lots, at generally steady rates. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 26 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 16½; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 45c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—There has not been much animation in the general market. The demand from refiners has been comparatively moderate. The trade inquiry has been limited. Desirable grades of refining goods have been offered with less freedom. Values have been quoted firm, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been made to-day of 625 hhds. and 1,366 bxs., including 263 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8c.; 52 hhds. damaged Cuba Muscovado at 6½c.@7c.; 180 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.; 900 bxs. do. at 7 7-16c.; 466 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c.; and 130 hhds. Melado at 5¾c.@6c. And, last evening, 588 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c., and 400 hhds. French Island on private terms. We quote fair Refining at 8c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do., 8 5-16c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 5c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10⅜c., and Yellow at 8⅜c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 165,000 lbs.; fair to strictly choice at 8c.@8 7-16c. ₱ lb.; market firm....Stearine quiet but steady, with best City quoted at 18½c.; and Western at 18c.@18¼c....Oil Grease, 100 tcs. sold at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but quoted about steady; sales 600 half chests Green and 500 half chests Japan on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 38; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congou, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—A moderate business has been reported in this line, with values generally well supported. Sale have been made of 1,000 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@17c.; 900 cases 1873 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf at 18c.@22c.; 79 cases 1872 do. on private terms; 147 cases 1873 State at 11c.@15c.; 92 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 7c.@8c., and 200 bales Havana at 75c.@$1.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request at $1 02½ ₱ gallon. Sales 200 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The market shows rather less activity, the demand from manufacturers being on a somewhat restricted scale, while the trade call is very moderate. Prices, however, are well maintained on all desirable grades of stock, which holders offer reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 297,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 50c.@55c.; 54,000 lbs. Unwashed do., part at 38c.@33½c.; 17,500 lbs. Washed, part at 55c.@57c.; 74 pks. and 30,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled, chiefly at 45c.@50c.; 31,000 lbs. Scoured at 51½c.@80c.; 38,500 lbs. Combing at 58c.@65c.; 17,000 lbs. Black at 20c.@26c.; 3,200 lbs. Black Pulled, 25 bales Lambs, 5,000 lbs. New-Zealand, on private terms; 14,500 lbs. Georgia, chiefly at 41c.; 1,800 lbs. Nevada at 35c.; 170 bales and 3,500 lbs. Lambs' Pulled at 38c.@46½c.; 141,000 lbs. Texas at 20c.@34c.; 415 bales and 85,000 lbs. California Spring at 28c.@34½c.; 25 bales and 11,000 lbs. California Fall at 21c.@25c.; 7,000 lbs. California Pulled at 37½c.; 171 bales and 25,000 lbs. Cape at 34½c.@36½c.; 40,000 lbs. Australian at 47½c.@52c.; 25 bales Port Phillip at 52c.@58c.; 5,000 lbs. Smyrna at 24½c.; 75 bales Donskoi at 34c., and 4,000 lbs. Noils, part at 50c.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ lb.	
[illegible]	45	[illegible]
No. 1 Fleece	44	@59
No. 2 Fleece	40	@48
Southern, coarse to fine	30	@40
Tub-washed Fleece	50	@63
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15	@36
New-Mexico Fleece	15	@30
California Spring Clip	17	@35
California Fall Clip and Lambs'	15	@27
Extra Pulled	45	@50
Super Pulled	45	@52
No. 1 Pulled	25	@33
Lambs' Pulled	44	@52
Donskoi	17	@36
Montevideo	16	@36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18	@32
Rio Grande	17	@30
Mexican	17	@21
Cape	33	@33
Cape Pulled	50	@60
Combing Wool	38	@65
Australian Wool	43	@53
South American Pulled, common to extra	36	@50
East India Wool	15	@35
Mediterranean Wool	15	@34
Noils	20	@30
Camel's Hair	16	@22
Sheep-skins, foreign	22	@29

FREIGHTS—The market has been quite active in the way of Grain engagements by steam for Liverpool, opening lower, but closing much more firmly, as to rates. The movements otherwise in berth freights have been quite moderate at about previous figures. In the chartering line a moderate inquiry has been noted for tonnage, mostly for the Grain, Petroleum, and Tobacco trades, but at rather easier quotations. The Lumber carrying trade was quite dull, especially with the West Indies, with rates ruling low and irregular. Some call was noted for vessels for the Naval Store trade, but the bids were not satisfactory to owners, and negotiations were progressing slowly. Tonnage for long voyages was not much sought after. Coastwise business very dull....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.; 125 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; and by steam 136,000 bushels Grain, including 24,000 bushels at 5½d.@8d., (a three boat-load bin;) 72,000 bushels at 6d.@6½d.; 16,000 bushels at 6½d.@7d., and 24,000 bushels at 7d. ₱ standard bushel, which latter was the closing quotation; 2,000 Staves and 200 bbls. Resin on private terms; 3,400 bxs. Cheese and 570 bxs. Bacon, in lots, at 25s.@30s. ₱ ton; also a British ship, 1,829 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 25 cases Tobacco at 22s.@22s. 6d.; 30 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese on private terms: also a German bark, 604 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 504 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. to the United Kingdom....For an Irish port, direct, an Italian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain (rumored) at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter. ....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 587 tons, (now here,) with Virginia Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 30s. ....For the Continent, direct, an Italian bark, 590 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 11d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, a Russian bark, 532 tons, with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl. ....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 cases Tobacco at 27s. 6d.; 85 hhds. do. at 32s. 6d....For Hamburg, by steam, 900 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.; 500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Corn, 250 tcs. Lard, 75 hhds. Tallow, 300 Sides Leather, and 3,500 pks. Merchandise, at current rates; and 2,000 bxs. Extract Logwood at 25s....For Gibraltar, by sail, 200 bbls. Flour at 70c.; 100 cases Tobacco at 13c....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,001 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, chartered previous to arrival at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, an American schooner, 483 tons, (now at Gloucester,) with Tobacco, from Richmond and City Point, at 30s....For Portugal some charters for the Grain trade were rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Constantinople, an American brig, 442 tons, with Munitions of War, &c., reported at £1,200. ....For Rio Janeiro, a Norwegian bark, 411 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 15 ₱ bbl. and £5 gratuity....For the Windward, a British brig, 118 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms. ....Nor New-York, an American brig, 410 tons, with Fruit, &c., from Sicily, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet and weak; small business. Wheat dull and lower at $1 05 for sample lots of No. 3 Red; $1 10@$1 15 for No. 2 Red Winter. Corn firm and in fair demand; some sales higher; No. 2 Mixed, 68c.@69c., on track and in elevator. Oats steady at 44½c.@45½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged at 80c.@90c. for No. 3 Spring; $1 10 for No. 2 do. Rye active and higher at 95c.@$1. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork firm at $24, cash; $17, seller all the year; $17 50, seller last half of February. Bacon strong at 10c. for Shoulders, 13⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, 13⅞c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm at 15¼c. for Steam. Live Hogs dull and weak at $5 75@$6 25 for Yorkers; $6@$6 75 for Bacon. Cattle—Good grades wanted; others dull; common to choice Texans, $2@$3 75; medium to fair Butchers, $2 50@$3; good to choice native Steers, $4 50@$5 75. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,890 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Flour dull, weak, and lower; Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 50; do. Family, $6@$7 25; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 40; do. Rio Brands, $7@$7 25; do. Family, $7@$9. Wheat dull; No. 1 Red Western, $1 18@$1 20; No. 2 do., $1 13@$1 15; Rejected do., $1@$1 10; Amber Western, $1 23@$1 27; White Western, $1 25@$1 30; Red Maryland, $1 15@$1 28; Amber do., $1 30@$1 35; White do., $1 10@$1 25. Corn quiet but firm; Southern White, 92c.@93c.; Southern Yellow, 81c.@82c.; Western Mixed, 79c. Oats firm; Southern, 50c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@50c.; do. White, 51c.@52c. Rye steady. Hay unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats—No sales; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Bacon active; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16½c.@17½c. Lard quiet at 14¾c.@15c. Western Butter firm at 25c.@26c. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum firmer but quiet; Crude held at 4⅞c.@5c. Whisky, $1 01@$1 02.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unchanged at 96½c.@97c. for No. 1 Spring; 91½c.@92c. for No. 2 do., closing at 92¼c., cash; 91⅝c., September; No. 3 do., 87c.; Rejected, 82c. Corn steady at 66¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 66c., August; 65⅞c., September; High Mixed, 67¼c.; Rejected, 64c.@65c. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower at 41c. for No. 2 cash; 37⅞c., September; Rejected, 38c.@38½c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 74c.@74½c. for No. 2. Barley opened dull but closed active at 88c.@90c. for No. 2 Spring. Pork dull, unsettled and lower at $22 62½@$22 75, cash; $22 50@$22 75, September; $16 87½@$17, seller all the year. Lard dull and unsettled at 14¼c.@14½c., cash; 11c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders sold at 8⅝c., loose. Whisky steady at 97c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 3c.@3¼c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 232,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Lake and rail Imports for the last Twenty-four Hours—Flour, 4,600 bushels; Wheat, 123,900 bushels; Corn, 124,800 bushels; Oats, 39,400 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 70,150 bushels; Corn, 89,950 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 60,156 bushels; Corn, 28,950 bushels; Oats, 62,896 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal Freights advanced; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales, 1,200 bushels, on the following range: Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat dull and nominal; no sales; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 25; do. No. 2 do., $1 18; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 23. Corn firm; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 73c.; 1,100 bushels do. at 73½c.; 39,000 bushels High Mixed at 74c. Oats steady; sales, 2,000 bushels Western, in lots, at 48c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Flour 25c. lower on the two upper grades; sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat quiet; sales of Old Extra White Michigan at $1 47½; New No. 1 White do. held at $1 32. Corn firm; sales of 2 cars at 78c. Corn-meal—$33 for Bolted, $32 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18@$19; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $26@$28, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 6¾c., Corn 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson, $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—554,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,632,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon, comprising shipments from the former for thirteen days and the latter nine days, was 1,006,000 bushels Wheat, 1,559,000 bushels Corn, 18,000 bushels Oats.

TOLEDO, Aug. 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat declined 3c.@4c., closing firm; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 15; No. 3, $1 11½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11½; Extra do., $1 16; Amber Michigan, $1 05¾; September, $1 06; October, $1 09; No. 1 Red, $1 10; No. 2 do., cash and September, $1 05; October, $1 09; No. 3 Red, $1. Corn steady at 69½c. for High Mixed; 68½c., September; 68c., October; 69c. for Low Mixed; 77c. for White. Oats dull and declining, at 45c. for No. 1; 43¼c. for No. 2; 42¾c., August; 43c. for Michigan; 42½c., August; 45c. for White. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—43,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—38,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 32c.@33c.; Western do., 25c.@27c.; do., fair to good, 20c.; do., common, 19c.@21c. Cheese steady; New-York State, prime, 13½c.@13¾c.; Western Reserve, 12¾c.@13¼c. Half-skims, 10c.@12c. Eggs firmer; market bare; Pennsylvania, 22c.@23c.; Western, 20c.@21c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 8½c.; Refined, 11¼c. Flour dull; quotations barely maintained; Superfine, $3 25@$4; Extra, $4@$4 37½; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $6@$6 75. Wheat dull; Red Western, $1 20@$1 25. Rye, 88c. Corn firm; Yellow, 86c. Oats dull and declining; White Western, 54c.@55c. Whisky, $1 02.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Flour dull and drooping; Family, $5 15@$5 30. Wheat dull; nominally unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 44c.@48c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 82c.@83c. Butter firm; Western Reserve, 25c.@28c.; medium grades, 22c.@24c.; common, 17c.@20c. Pork firm at $23@$23 25. Lard unchanged and quiet; Summer, 14c.@14⅛c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾. Whisky firm at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged, at 97½c. for No. 1 Milwaukee; 92½c. for No. 2; 92¼c., August; 92c., September. Oats dull and declining at 39½c. for No. 2. Corn lower at 66c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firmer at 78c. for No. 1. Barley active and lower at 94½c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 25.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 74c.@82c. Oats unchanged at 55c. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork unchanged at $23 50. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 14c. Hams, Sugar-cured, 15c.@15½c.; plain, 14c. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c., Clear Sides, 13¼c. Lard, 16½c.@16¾c. Whisky, 96c.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—There is a panic in the Wheat market, and the tendency is downward, owing to advices from Chicago and New-York. Considerable Wheat was offered on 'Change, but there were no buyers. Rye is quiet and steady, with no sellers below 85c. Corn firm but quiet, with little offering; Western Mixed firm at 80c.@81c. Nothing doing in Barley. Oats dull; no sales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 Red, $1 08; No. 2, $1 05; market closed steadier. Corn quiet and steady; Mixed Shelled, from store 67c.@75c.; in the car on the track, 71c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 State, 46c.; No. 2, 44c. White, 47c. Petroleum quiet and dull; Standard White, in car lots, 9¼c.@9½c.; Legal Test, [illegible] 11½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25.—[illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PAUL PRY—Mr. Toole, Mr. Herbert, and Misses Johnstone and Mitchell.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BRIDE OF ABYDOS—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Thompson, Miss Morant, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT—Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Minelly, M. Dubouchet, and M. Debeer.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mlle. Delacour and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

We shall publish in THE TIMES *of Sunday next a story written expressly for this paper by* MR. DUTTON COOK, *author of "Young Mr. Nightingale," &c., &c., entitled "The story of Dr. Morshead." The managers of* THE TIMES *have arranged with other well-known authors for contributions, the particulars of which will be duly announced.*

It is rather disappointing to find that the passage of the City and County Consolidation act does not seem likely to prevent the drawing of a double salary by the members of the Board of Aldermen. According to the decision of Judge JOSEPH F. DALY, of the Court of Common Pleas, the Consolidation act does not touch the question of the right of Aldermen to draw an additional salary as Supervisors, because it does not abolish the office of Supervisor of the County of New-York, and because nothing is said in the act as to the salary which the Aldermen received up to the passage of the act for holding office as Supervisors. Most people supposed that when the legal distinction between City and County was abolished, the legislation affecting the City would apply to those officials who had previously been, technically, a part of the county administration. Nothing seems to be clearer than the language of Section 114 of the City Charter, which provides that no officer under the City Government shall "hold or retain an office under the County Government, except when he holds such office ex-officio by virtue of an act of the Legislature; and in such case he shall draw no salary for such ex-officio office." If the consolidation act does not bring the Aldermen, when acting as Supervisors, under the provisions of this clause of the Charter, then law and common sense are more irretrievably divorced than is generally supposed.

The most remarkable features about the detailed statistics for last week, submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, are the slight increase in the number of deaths from contagious diseases, the very low rate of mortality among children over five years of age and among adults, and the continued high rate among children under five years. The deaths from diphtheria increased from thirty during the second week in August to forty last week; of the total 681 deaths, 430 were those of children under five years, while the death rate was equal to 182 per 1,000 per annum, as against a rate of fourteen per 1,000 among the population over five years of age. It seems that in at least one European capital—Berlin—the rate of infant mortality during the fatal third week in July was very much higher than in New-York—the deaths of infants under one year being 69 per cent. of the total record. Taken in connection with the fact that the infant deaths in New-York have been mainly in localities inhabited by Germans, this statement suggests the conclusion that the overcrowding of large cities very seriously impairs the vitality of the offspring of Teutonic parents.

In the boldness of the Alabama Democrats in unmasking their plan of action for the coming [illegible] election there is evidence that [illegible] of those members of the Democracy who have never been reconciled to any of the results of the war, recently published an article on the probable success of the White Man's Government in Alabama, which contained these words:

"The negro vote in November will not be so large as it was in 1872. Many thousands will flinch before a united white column."

Exactly. The negroes will flinch in those sections where they are grossly intimidated, as they have already been, and as they will be again. But perhaps intimidation will not succeed in all parts of the State.

Gov. OSBORN, of Kansas, seems to have manifested some degree of trepidation in his appeal to the War Department for protection against the Osages. That tribe of Indians have not been regarded as warlike, and the Governor's statement that they had "declared war against the State of Kansas" was received with general surprise, not unmixed with incredulity. Indians, as a rule, do not declare war; they certainly never do so as against a State. It is now said, on what appears to be excellent authority, that the conference of the Osages, so hastily assumed to be a hostile convocation, was merely a pacific convention of that tribe, and that the really aggrieved party is the Osage tribe. Several peaceful members of the tribe have been captured by soldiers who have shared in the general panic just now pervading the frontier. The whole case, to put it mildly, appears to be one of groundless misapprehension on the part of the whites, and of undeserved suspicion on the part of the Osages. Under these circumstances, we are heartily glad that the Secretary of War refuses to grant the request of the Governor of Kansas for arms and ammunition to be used against the Osages.

The action of the Board of Health, yesterday, in relation to quack doctors, while taken with the best intentions, is sure to result in many complications. Apropos of the death of Mrs. POTTER in the water-cure establishment of Mr. SCHIEFFERDECKER, the board calls attention to the law requiring the registration of medical practitioners. It is assumed that these practitioners must belong to a "regular" school of medicine. But it is notorious that many men who hold diplomas from medical colleges and schools, are no better than quacks. It is also true that men of scientific eminence in the schools of HAHNEMANN and PREISSNITZ are not recognized by the so-called "regular" schools which hold to the old Allopathic treatment with drugs. Indeed, we are not sure that the water-cure treatment is authorized by any diploma whatever. Nevertheless, something must be done to protect the community against quackery. The case of the Schiefferdecker institution, whatever may be the extenuating circumstances, proves that a patient may die without remedy under a wholly mistaken treatment. How many other deaths, more inexcusable than this, are reported to the Board of Health, nobody can tell. In this case it is evident that the hostility of the "regulars" cut some figure; it is even alleged that the practitioner whose name was called in question was the victim of a conspiracy, but, for all that, he and others like him ought to be made to submit to an inspection that shall effectually preclude all suspicion of malpractice.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* has furnished us with some references to a Congressional report in regard to its charges against Gov. DIX. We shall examine the passages in question, and do what we can to arrive at the truth on the whole subject, without any longer delay than a work requiring some care and attention may render unavoidable.

"A PEOPLE'S PARTY."

Commend us to the disciple of a new party for cool impudence. It is with him not so much "heads I win, tails you lose," as "give me everything and I will win." Just now, for example, he is talking in Missouri of a People's Party. Why "People's," we cannot guess. It is a politicians' movement, pure and simple. The few sharp, shrewd men who succeeded in foisting upon the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 that inane and utterly sloppy politician, B. GRATZ BROWN, the tag-end of Mr. GREELEY's kite, now assume that they are the elect and precious set from whom shall proceed the clarion-call for a People's Party. Let us go back a little. In 1872, the nomination of B. GRATZ BROWN helped to demoralize politics in Missouri. BROWN, in better days, had been a Republican leader. In other times, when it cost something to be a Republican in a border State, he had been such a martyr that he suffered for freedom of opinion, and incurred the undying hatred of the "hard-shell" Democrats. When the ill-starred Greeley movement began, BROWN was a sort of exploded shell. He had run through the gamut of party politics in Missouri, and, having convinced his associates that he was full of sound and fury, signifying nothing, he was left at one side. He was taken up by the Revenue Reformers who met at Cincinnati in 1872, and was nominated, partly by accident, partly by design, as Vice President on the extraordinary ticket put forth by the mongrel party then calling themselves "Liberals." BROWN was the free trade, revenue reform bob to the prodigious kite of which the chief New-York Protectionist was the head. The nomination, nevertheless, was popular in Missouri, where, strange to say, the whole ticket was supported by the versatile author of that famous treatise which was designed to show that Protection does not protect. Missouri was one of the handful of States that threw an electoral vote for GREELEY. The Democrats went for him with more enthusiasm than in other old semi-slave States, and there was enough State pride in the Brown nomination to demoralize the Republican Party.

Now, emboldened by this shadow of success, the squad of politicians who may be called residuary legatees of the defunct "Liberals," propose to form a People's Party. It is so good an illustration of new parties in general that we are attracted to it. It is not exactly the fox advising his neighbors to have their tails cut off because he has lost his brush; it is, rather, the advice of Mephistopheles, who has no soul to save, to those who have both souls and bodies to [illegible] new party say, with refreshing coolness, that Bourbon Democracy rules Missouri, and, if it is less proscriptive than Republicanism has heretofore been, it is only because it lacks opportunity. Furthermore, it is admitted that the present Democratic rule is more objectionable to the people of Missouri than any Republican administration has ever been. What put this objectionable party in power? Why, nothing but the Greeley-Brown experiment of 1872. Therefore, say these men of remarkable assurance, let us have another new party. So far, they say, the People's Party movement has been confined to State politics; but it is designed, whether in or out of the State, to stamp out that spirit of proscription which has begun to show itself in the Democratic Party, not only against Republicans, but against Liberals and Democrats who were Union men during the war. How natural is this fruit of the Greeley movement of 1872! But the programme of the People's Party tells us it must first have the hearty support of "a majority of the Republicans" of Missouri. That is to say, having helped destroy the ascendency of the Republican Party in Missouri, it wants once more the assistance of that party to complete the work of giving Missouri over, hand and foot, to the party that was rebel during the war, and is now proscriptive of all who were not on the same side. It is candidly confessed that the unanimous support of the Republicans cannot alone insure the success of this new People's Party. It is agreed that Democratic votes must be obtained or it is sure to be defeated. This childlike and bland confession is good; it is the whole story.

We have referred to this extraordinary Missouri programme for a new party, because it most admirably illustrates the supreme folly of the whole movement, however named and however led. It is the voice of one crying in the wilderness. It is a party without a name, without votes. It is an appeal for votes and strength from the organizations already in power. The so-called Liberal movement of 1872 was a diversion that relieved the monotony of that otherwise uneventful campaign. The movers for a new party, by whatever name they may be called, are like sporadic preachers on the sidewalk, bawling lustily for converts, but offering no faith, no works, no baptism. Only on one thing are they agreed—more converts. The People's Party of Missouri effusively admit that they have no party worth mentioning unless they have all of the Republicans and a share of the Democrats. What consummate effrontery is this! It is easy to make a new party when both existing organizations agree to surrender a contingent from their own ranks. But we assume that the people, under whatever banner they may fight, will not be led away by any such specious enticements as these. A new party must have its own excuse for being; it must have occasion and exigency before it can have existence. In the regular political organizations of the day there is at least an earnest attempt to preserve the traditions, reputation, and principles of the past. The new party, if there be a new party, proposes nothing whatever but a motley combination of men that shall capture the offices and divide political plunder. The People's Party, when it comes, if it ever does, will not be called into being by the ancient hacks who propose to combine deserters from all camps for the poor sake of dividing the spoils of political warfare.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR VICTIMS.

There has been a great deal of tedious rubbish inflicted on the public in connection with the quarrel of the Grangers with the railways, and the production of it has not, we are sorry to say, been confined to either side of the controversy exclusively. Ignorance, greed, partisan feeling, confusion of mind, and great carelessness of statement have been developed, some by one and some by the other party. But there is one fact that must be set down as pretty clearly established, and which goes a good ways toward excusing the exaggeration of the Grangers, and toward breaking down some of the defenses set up by the railway companies. This fact is the extent to which railroads have been managed, not in the interest of all the stockholders, but in that of a small number who happen to have obtained positions of trust. There was once a time—we fear it was a good while ago—when a business corporation was regarded in the light of a partnership on a large scale, and with limited liability for individuals, but in which every shareholder, whether small or large, had certain rights that could not be taken from him, or disregarded with safety. In that far-away golden age of commercial enterprise, the office of Director was one of implicit trust, the occupant of which held himself to be merely the agent of his fellow-partners in the transaction of certain more or less defined duties, and possessed of powers which could only be properly used in the service of the entire body.

This is even yet the ideal of uninformed persons touching the methods in which corporate business is carried on, and it is on the assumption that this ideal is observed in practice that many thousand persons every year make investments of their surplus earnings. We are bound, also, to say that the high and delicate standard which we have described is not without adherents among the managers of some of the largest and most energetic of our corporate enterprises. But it is by no means the invariable rule, and the railways have furnished a good many instances of a curiously perverted notion of the duties and privileges of the managers of corporations. There is no room for doubt that in many instances the "company" is regarded only as a convenient means of getting the use of capital without providing the capital itself. The custom of borrowing largely on bonds and the issue of stock in pay for construction and material, both legitimate resources when properly handled, often lead to evil results. The stock gets into the hands of those who have not paid for it, and the voting power gets out of the hands of those who have, *bona fide*, contributed of their means to the enterprise. Small knots of shrewd and not very scrupulous men find themselves in control of a valuable property, which they have done a great deal to bring into being, and they come to look with great indifference on the pretensions of [illegible] ers, who have done nothing but pay their money into the treasury. So long as the managers can keep control of one vote beyond a moiety of the stock, the holders of the remainder are but too frequently dismissed from consideration. Directors gradually come to regard their position as intended solely for their own advantage, and its powers, derived from the shareholders, as their own. They act accordingly, and keep constantly in view, not the advancement of their trust, but of their private fortunes.

An instance that occurred several years since may be cited as an illustration. A gentleman, in this City, of superior social and business position, invented an improvement in the furniture of cars that would have increased by half the capacity of each car and doubled the convenience and comfort of passengers, besides combining in each carriage many of the advantages of the present sleeping-car. He placed his invention before numerous railway managers and endeavored to secure its introduction, but was finally compelled to abandon the project, because his old-fashioned notions of integrity would not allow him to give a share in the profits of the invention to the officers and influential Directors of the lines to which he applied. To his simple mind the demand made upon him—of course indirectly, but with sufficient clearness—was for a bribe, and he would not accede to it. His experience only shows in the distinct relief of a single occurrence the characteristics of a very considerable portion of our railway management.

Nor has the evil been confined to our railways. It has existed in various forms in other corporations. Any one at all familiar with Wall street can recall instances of very recent date of the management of the affairs of a company solely with reference to either advancing or depressing the market value of the stock, for the purpose of covering their own engagements to sell or buy. Men who bet heavily against the interest of the shareholders of companies of which they have the management are not difficult to discover on the street. Their game is often ruinous to those who have trusted them, and it is a greedy, treacherous, despicable game. But will any one deny that it is not unfrequently played?

We do not know how far this mismanagement of fiduciary agencies can be remedied by law. Our impression is that it is in direct violation of the spirit of all law relating to the subject, and that the courts have the power to call to account those who are guilty of it. But what is unfortunate is that very few of those who suffer by this kind of injury care to go to law about it. Generally the interest of any one individual is small, he knows that a suit will be obstinately defended, and he maintains that attitude of timid but bitter distrust which is so characteristic of our people toward their legal tribunals. They bear the evils they have rather than fly to others that they can neither anticipate nor measure. But the evils exist, nevertheless, and are apparently growing. That they are bearing fruit in politics is evident from the Granger movement, and that they assisted in bringing on the financial convulsion of last year we think few will doubt. They are, therefore, serious enough to demand much more attention than they have yet received.

CREMATION VS. CEMETERIES.

The Municipal Council of Paris is face to face with the question of cremation. At one of its recent sessions the project of creating new cemeteries, of which Paris is in great need, was sharply discussed, and one or two of the members were not a little criticised for the frank manner in which they avowed their predilection for the classic urn. Many of the councilors had at one time declared that they were unwilling even to take the subject of cremation into consideration, thinking it unchristian and revolting; but in view of the pressing necessity of better accommodations for the dead, and of some objections which have been made to the present custom of burial within the city limits, on the score of unhealthfulness, they have somewhat modified their hostility. One party has declared itself in favor of immediate and extensive experiments in the burning of dead bodies, and brings forward as its strongest argument for the abolition of burials in the city the statement that many of them are very defective; and that the occasional opening of the tombs and trenches in which rich and poor have been placed have had most injurious effects upon the health of thousands who live in the neighborhood of the cemeteries, often engendering, and nearly always aggravating, epidemics. But another party claims that the mortuary records do not support these alarming assertions, adding that, although experiments in cremation may be useful in probing public opinion on the vexed subject, the Parisian population will be found very unwilling to allow the innovation. It is noted as curious that many Parisians also manifest a strange repugnance to the establishment of cemeteries at some distance from the city boundaries, and to the substitution of "railroad funerals" for the processions of carriages which now daily encumber the streets of the capital laden with mourners as they follow their dead friends to their last homes in Montmartre or Père La Chaise. They are unwilling to accept a project which will compel them to journey a dozen miles in a dusty railway carriage on the annual recurrence of the solemn "day of the dead," when every Parisian considers it a sacred duty to strew flowers upon the graves of his lost ones. And knowing the bad temper of the people of Paris when anything in their municipal administration does not suit them, the council is very loth to decide in haste upon a new measure.

The assertions of some of the councilors, that the location of the cemeteries in Paris is endangering the public health, are supported by the statistics of the past. Many hundreds of years ago each church and convent in the city had its grave-yard near it. Great cemeteries were established in the midst of populous quarters, and rogues and ruffians took advantage of the superstition of the populace and built their retreats near the consecrated spots, where they were rarely troubled with Police inspection at night. Toward the close of the twelfth century an immense vaulted gallery was constructed near one of [illegible] both as a receptacle for the dead of the upper classes, and as a promoter of plagues, until business invaded the locality. In 1786, the population of the city complained so bitterly of the unhealthy influence of the cemeteries in the populous sections, that the Government took measures to suppress them, and with the thousands of skulls and crossbones dug out of them built subterranean galleries, which the visitor to-day to the "Catacombs" of Paris may see. The public health rapidly improved after the suppression of the cemeteries, and not even the terrible mortality which ensued a few years later, when "La Guillotine" did her work so industriously, could induce the governing powers to reopen them.

The three principal cemeteries of modern Paris—Père La Chaise, Montmartre, and Mont Parnasse—were originally located beyond the city limits; but the walls of the metropolis have expanded, closing them in. None of them possess that sylvan beauty and reverent calm which are the peculiar attributes of the cemeteries near large American cities; and the barbarous practice of burying the poor in "common ditches"—long trenches, where the coffins are piled one above another—for many years made a visit to any of these consecrated grounds of Paris somewhat venturesome to those who have weak nerves. It is said that these common ditches have been "dug over" many times, the resting-places of the poor not being respected like those of the rich. The French press has now and then urged the Municipal Council to suppress the barbarism of the ditches, which, we believe, has been partially effected, and to remove the tombs and close the city cemeteries, substituting a large new one somewhere in the suburbs, but the people are not all ready for the change. This project of one immense cemetery, at some distance from Paris, was often discussed by HAUSSMANN, when he was Prefect of the city, and his successor has been busily engaged upon the same subject, until now cremation has offered itself as a possible alternative. The world will watch with interest the experiments of Paris in cremation, if the Council decides to undertake them; and if all Lutetia decides to give up its solemn burial and memorial observances for the barren honors of a reduction of its dead to ash-heaps, we shall doubtless be soon importing funeral urns from the French capital, just as we now think it necessary to have dresses from WORTH, and gloves from JOUVIN. But we imagine that the French will cleave to the idea of the cemetery. In that case, the Municipal Council could hardly do better than to send a commission to the United States, to study the plans and copy the beauties of our extra-mural cemeteries, and then endeavor to persuade the Parisians to adopt them, even though that adoption implies "railroad funerals."

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.

An elaborate official report has recently been published over the signature of the Postmaster General of England, which contains much that is both curious and interesting in regard to the development of the several departments under his control. Some of the details, which we will briefly recount, are also valuable in relation to the history in the same direction of the Post Office here. In the first place, it is worthy of note that the English Post Office pays. The receipts for 1873 amounted to $26,740,000, which was an increase of $695,000 over the previous year; the expenditure at the same time being only $18,965,000, thus leaving a surplus of no less than $7,775,000. There are 42,000 persons employed in the department, of whom many are women; this number including 12,500 Postmasters, 9,000 clerks, and about 20,000 sorters, carriers, and messengers. The number of post offices in the United Kingdom is 12,500, besides 9,000 road letter-boxes; whereas thirty-five years ago the whole number of receiving houses of all descriptions was only 4,500. The exact number of letters which passed through the department in 1873 appears to have been obtained with only proximate accuracy—but it was about 907,000,000. In addition to these there were 72,000,000 of post-cards, 129,000,000 of book packets, and 125,000,000 of newspapers; or a total of 1,233,000,000 of articles posted. All these show an increase over the returns of the previous year except the postal cards, which have diminished about five per cent. As an illustration of the manner in which the customs attendant upon St. Valentine's Day are still maintained, it is mentioned that on the eve of the last Valentine's Day the increased mail required for its conveyance in London alone 306 extra mail-bags, each three feet long and two feet wide. It may, indeed, be fairly presumed that valentines have increased in much the same ratio as letter-writing; and it is found that, whereas in 1839, the last year of high postage rates, the number of letters did not exceed three in the year for each inhabitant, it now exceeds twenty-nine.

The business of the Telegraph Department is also rapidly increasing, having been seventeen per cent. more last year than it was in 1872. The custom of conveying the wires into offices and private residences is likewise growing. The revenue derived from these private wires last year was $235,000. The number of words contained in newspaper dispatches during the year was 38,000,000, as against 26,000,000 in the previous year; but as many of these messages were sent to various newspapers, the total number of words was 214,000,000. On one occasion 300,000 words were sent from the central office during one night.

All this indicates as well, probably, as anything can do the energy and activity of the people of whom it is recorded. But there is another feature in this report which presents a different aspect of English life. For a long time now the establishment of Government savings banks in England has been watched with considerable interest, and it is not too much to say that it has been attended with the greatest success. At the end of the year 1873 there were $105,000,000 in these Post Office savings banks standing in small amounts to the credit of the industrial portion of the population. The depositors themselves had increased by about 120,000 and the offices by 250. In the London district alone there are 560 offices where the business of these banks is conducted. Comparing the number of depositors with the population, we find that in England and Wales one in every sixteen persons has [illegible] Scotland it is one in sixty; in Ireland, one in 105. And the average amount held by each person is $70 in Great Britain and $90 in Ireland. Several of the continental nations have either adopted, or are about adopting, this system. A recent Austrian writer has estimated that the whole savings bank investments in Europe, exclusive of Turkey and Russia, exceeds $1,000,000,000, which is at the rate of about $4 77 per head of the population. But he calculates from official returns that the amount held in France is not more than $3, while in Austria it is $7 96, and in England about $9; these figures being based, of course, upon the total population. In France the deposits have diminished by $42,000,000 from the amount reached at the beginning of the late war.

The Postmaster General, however, expresses much gratification at the extension of the system of Post Office savings banks in foreign countries, and he augurs much advantage from them. They are certainly popular in England, where, too, the Post Office annuities and life insurances are steadily increasing, and all are productive of good both to the people and to the Government. As the subject has from time to time been partially considered here, and is favorably regarded by many people, this latest return from the oldest experiment of the kind is perhaps the more worthy of careful attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly had as fair and friendly an audience last evening as he could have desired for the first performance of his new comedy and the opening of his new season. As the artists came upon the stage they received unmistakable tokens that they were welcome, and these were particularly warm in the cases of Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Davenport, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Davidge, and Mr. Fisher. The drama which they came to present did not at first receive equal signs of favor. The first act went heavily, the reason, apparently, that both actors and audience were oppressed by its gloominess and its promise of coming sorrow and disaster; but the subsequent acts aroused a better feeling on the stage and in the house, and the curtain fell on a performance moderately successful as a whole, and distinguished by an unusual and very clever effort in the serious business of the stage on the part of Miss Davenport.

In "What Should She Do?" Mr. Daly would seem to have borrowed a plot from Mr. Wilkie Collins, so intricate is it, and so full of sensations and situations. *Dianthe De Marec*, who supposed herself the sea, is married to *Lord Basil Clavering* loving him widow of an aged and tyrannical husband, lost at fondly, and by him beloved. After some years of happiness, and the birth of a son, it is discovered that her first husband is living, he having been the only person saved from the wreck. This very unwelcome gentleman, however, does not make his appearance. Her second marriage is, of course, void. At the earnest wish of his mother, who hates *Dianthe*, *Basil Clavering* marries *Lady Elaine*, the daughter of the impoverished *Earl of Klenmair*. *Elaine* is supposed to be dying with consumption; but her real disease is her hopeless love for *Basil*, which dates from her girlhood, and has grown with her growth. She is expected to adopt *Basil's* child as her own, but every one shrinks from imposing this task upon her, and all the more because in her seclusion she has been ignorant of his marriage, and supposes that his proposal for her hand is due to a love like her own. His mother discovers the situation to her, and she, guessing the truth, that she is expected to die and relieve *Basil* from an undesired connection, is about to refuse the marriage, in horror and despair, but finally consents to it to save her mother's life and her father's fortune. The marriage accomplished, the whole family go to Jamaica for her health. While there she wins the love of her husband, who, however, shrinks from the avowal of his affection, because he attributes the cold manner which is due to her doubt of him to an aversion to the man to whom she has been sold. *Dianthe De Marec* has meantime sent over to Jamaica with a letter of introduction a Scotch villain who has been her servant, and whom she tells that when he returns with the news that *Elaine* is dead, he shall have £2,000. He undertakes the murder thus suggested to him, and attempts it by slow poison administered in the wine which she is ordered to drink daily. But receiving a letter which tells him that some of his crimes at home have been discovered and that officers of justice are on his track and that he must hasten with his work, he prepares a dose which will cause instant death. *Elaine* has suffered so much from her wine that she suspects poison, and, believing that her husband desires her death, she suspects him—revolting at the thought. Coaxing a poison test from *Dr. Titcomb*, under plea of beginning studies in chemistry, she tries her wine and finds it poisoned. Just then her husband comes in, and in her despair she contrives that she shall take the poison from his hand. She drinks it and falls, but not dead; for in the next act she appears in better health than ever. The poison, *Dr. Titcomb* assures us, has acted as an efficient remedy, and we—passing over certain pathological difficulties as to the action of poison, and the slight therapeutical obstacle that the test which precipitated the poison would render it entirely ineffective—accept the situation. But *Dianthe De Marec* does not. She having been informed by her emissary that her rival is no longer living, and having also been happily deprived by death of her old husband, comes over to Jamaica after *Basil Clavering*, who had promised to marry her again if she avoided him during *Elaine's* life. The complication is a trying one. She cannot have *Basil*, but she insists on having the child. She is told that she cannot have even him, and after a fierce scene she falls with a shriek, a very striking figure in what we must call an effective tableau. She afterward endeavors to bribe her Scotch servitor to abduct the child, but he prefers to rob her. He is about to kill her, when all the characters burst upon the scene; the child is bandied back and forth between the two ladies for a while; *Elaine* forgives her the attempt upon her life, which has been discovered, and the curtain at last falls upon her husbandless and childless.

We cannot call this a good play. It is, at best, a fair melodrama; a thing made up of striking situations, fine costumes, good scenery, and music played while the business of the scene is going on. Would that we could hear a new play without the scrape of a fiddle between the rising and the falling of the curtain. It cannot be said that the plot of "What Should She Do" lacks interest. It is painfully interesting from beginning to end. It lacks only art—dramatic art. It is the scaffolding of a play, without all the forms and tints and the finish which a scaffolding is only the means of producing. As to its performance, that was in most respects fair; in the case of Miss Davenport very good indeed. (But if she will allow us to say so, she should, unless she feels that she can afford to take any liberty with her face, abandon that bay wig.) Mr. James Lewis was funny as usual and did much for a part which has little fun in itself. Mr. Fisher made a very fine looking *Earl of Kenmair*, and carried himself in a lordly fashion, both in adversity and prosperity. More might be said, (and yet the play is hardly worth more,) but it was long past midnight when the curtain fell.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The call for the Democratic State Convention, which is addressed to all who "favor the restoration of a pure and economical government," is not sufficiently explicit to satisfy the Troy *Whig*, and it asks: "What does Mr. Tilden mean by his call? To restore a government is to put it back into a place from which it has been ousted. Does Mr. Tilden propose to restore the government of Hoffman, which lasted substantially for four years? Was the Hoffman Administration pure and economical? Was the rule of Oakey Hall, Tweed, and Connolly in New-York City pure and economical? We do not know that Mr. Tilden was cognizant and participating in the frauds of 1868-9 and '70, in New-York City; but we cannot see how he could be ignorant of [illegible] was dragged into the ruin by the Tammany Ring. We have no faith in Tammany, and do not believe it is any better now than in 1868. Can an Ethiopian change his skin, or a leopard his spots?"

THE INDIANS.

THE OSAGES AND THE KANSAS MILITIA—FOUR INDIANS KILLED BY THE LATTER—ARMS REFUSED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Col. Adair, of the Cherokee nation, arrived here to-day in the interests of the Osage Indians, and had a long interview with the Commissioner on Indian Affairs. He is direct from the Osage nation, and says the fears of hostilities by the Osages against Kansas, as recently expressed by the Governor of that State in a telegram to President Grant, are groundless, nor is it true that those Indians have recently in council declared war. Adair relates that the Osages are the aggrieved party. About twenty of them were on a buffalo hunt west of the Arkansas River, and on their return they saw in the distance several hundred soldiers. When two Indians were dispatched to ascertain the reason for the appearance of the troops, these Indians were captured, and therefore not returning to their friends, four more were sent forward to learn what had become of their companions, and they, too, were captured, together with four more who had been sent on a similar errand; thus one half of the hunting party fell into the hands of the troops. The other Indians were signaled to go away by the captives, four of whom were killed, but Col. Adair does not know the particulars of the tragedy or the causes which led to it.

In reply to the request of the Governor of Kansas for arms and ammunition to be used in defending the Southern border of the State against the reported threatened invasion of the Osage Indians, the Secretary of War states in view of the fact the State was furnished in July last with 500 carbines and 50,000 rounds of ammunition, on which account the State is still indebted to the General Government, he does not feel authorized to grant the request.

FIGHT OF THE TENTH CAVALRY WITH KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND OTHERS.

FORT SILL, I. T., Aug. 23.—Intelligence having been received at this post that Big Red-Foot, one of the three principal hostile Comanche chiefs now absent from their reservation, and on the war path, was at the Wichita agency, where he had taken refuge with fifty of his band, Gen. Davidson left here on Friday night with four companies of the Tenth Cavalry, numbering about 250 men, to arrest the chief and his Indians. Big Red-Foot and his band were found at the agency, as had been reported, and after some parley Gen. Davidson ordered that they should be deprived of their arms. While the disarming was going on the Kiowas, under Lone Wolf and Woman's Heart, turned on the troops, and fired on them. Immediately upon the discharge of their guns the Kiowas ran. The troops pursued, and a lively running fight began between the soldiers and the Indians. In the skirmish three soldiers were shot and many of the Indians were killed, how many is not known. During the fight the Comanche lodges and camp were burned. It also appears that further troubles are expected at the agency, as more troops have gone forward from here since the receipt of the news. The Indians killed four citizens near the agency.

APACHES ON THE WAR-PATH IN SONORA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—A dispatch from San Diego says the Apaches are making more raids into Sonora. Don Irenio Landres sends word to the President of the Municipality of Bocatehuachi that he was attacked by savages on the 15th ultimo. As four of his party were not to be found, he supposes that they were killed. A force of twenty-two men was sent to the scene of the attack, where they found the bodies of three of the men who had been slain. They had fought valiantly until their ammunition gave out, and they then broke their guns into pieces.

OBITUARY.

JOHN E. GAVIT.

Yesterday morning intelligence was received at the office of the American Bank Note Company of the death at Stockbridge, Mass., of John E. Gavit, the President of the institution. Mr. Gavit was born in this city in 1816, and received a common school education. He moved to Albany early in life, and soon become identified with the steel engraving business of that city. During his residence in Albany he became the associate of the prominent scientific men in the State capital. At one time, many years ago, Mr. Gavit was sent to Europe on an important mission relating to the scientific interests of the United States. In 1858 he assisted in the organization of the American Bank Note Company, merging into the new corporation his own engraving establishment in Albany. In September, 1866, he was elected President of the organization. He was highly esteemed by his many personal friends and acquaintances for his geniality and industry. He was noted, also, for his inventive ability. Mr. Gavit was once actively associated in the affairs of the American Institute, and was the Secretary of that institution for some time. He was also the President of the Microscopical Society in this City, and was considered a leading authority in this branch of science. He had been ailing for a year past. His malady was a form of heart disease.

NOVEL READING.

Superintendent Justin Wimer, of the Boston Public Library, in his annual report says: "I do not share the opinion held by many, who indulge in a wholesale denunciation of the reading of novels. After several years' observation, I am fully cognizant of the fact that the censure of fiction is a good deal a matter of class feeling—educationally speaking. Books of one literary grade are held to be valueless by critics on a higher one, who do not appreciate the fact that lower grades of readers should be supplied with mental pabulum suited to their powers of assimilation. The failure to allow for this difference in readers is, I think, at the bottom of many unconsidered assertions regarding the character of certain writers, and the literary necessities of corresponding classes of readers. Nevertheless, there can be nothing more deserving of official recognition, or of the encouragement of those who are fortunate in literary culture, than endeavors to improve the standard of that reading which free libraries supply. The question is only one of method, and it seems to me that persuasion and kindly assistance to the unskilled in books is a more gracious procedure than to deprive them of the only books that allure them to partake of the library stores. First of all, the mass of ordinary readers must be made to frequent the library. They are then within its influence, and endeavors to benefit their tastes will, as I think our experiment has shown, accomplish a good result, if the efforts are unremitting. I trust another year will show that the work thus inaugurated will gather strength as it goes on."

BOSTON CUSTOM-HOUSE REGULATIONS.

Collector Simmons, of Boston, has just issued a circular setting forth a reorganization of the clerical force of the Custom-house, to take effect immediately; and in regard to it he says: "I desire to call your special attention to its provisions. The following arrangement will hereafter be observed regarding the correspondence of the office: All letters received will be recorded by the Chief Clerk of Correspondence, and immediately forwarded to the principal Deputy Collector, who will at once examine them, and transmit to each Deputy that which relates to his division. The several Deputies will examine the letters, cause replies to be written when necessary, put their initials upon the upper left-hand corner of each letter, and transmit the same to the principal Deputy Collector. This rule must be observed in every instance. The chief clerk in each division must personally see to it that every clerk and employe is in attendance all the time, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and will make report to his deputy of every person absent from duty without permission. This rule must be rigidly enforced. You will please cause each clerk and employe to be instructed in accordance with the above, and also acquaint him with this new and permanent reorganization. All questions which involve any deviation from established rules or regulations must be presented to the Collector. The utmost courtesy and promptness must be exhibited in each and every transaction with the merchant. You will hold each clerk and employe rigidly to this requirement."

HEAVY FREIGHT SHIPMENTS.

The Fitchburg (Mass.) *Sentinel* of Saturday says: "Brief inquiries of the freight and passenger agents of the various railroads centring in Fitchburg will satisfy any one that although business is and has been for the past few months extraordinarily dull in this section, the railroads have suffered but little in comparison with other interests. During the months of June and July it is unanimously agreed by the passenger agents that the receipts exceed those of the corresponding period last year, and thus far it seems as if this rule would hold good for August. In regard to the freights, some months of this season there has been a falling off; in others an increase in the amount has been seen; on the whole, the season has been as prosperous, apparently, as the last. [illegible]

FAR WEST EXPLORATIONS.

LIEUTENANT WHEELER'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

THE START FROM PUEBLO—ERRATIC PACK MULES—THE MARCH WESTWARD—ARRIVAL AT FORT GARLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT GARLAND, Col., Aug. 11, 1874.

On the 5th inst. the main division of this expedition left Pueblo, en route for the area in which it is to operate, via Fort Garland. The impediments was to be transported in an army wagon, an ambulance, large and strong, and upon nine mules and four donkeys. The number of individuals in the party, including packers, etc., was seventeen, five, including Lieut. Whipple, having gone another way. The day was exceedingly hot, the business a new one for all the mules and some of the men, and as the primitive looking train wound up the hill to the barren mesa or table land south of Pueblo, it was not in strict military order. The bell-mare, having attached to her neck a cow-bell, and to her back a youth of light calibre, and being attached by early and recent memories to a ranche a few miles distant to the west, stampeded, and was not recovered for about two hours. The mules trotted gayly over the plain in all directions but the right one, shifted their packs to the under side of their bodies, or reclined on their sides in the hot sun. The start was not fortunate, though not unexpectedly bad for new animals. The donkeys with proverbial patience took matters philosophically. Finally about 2o'clock the train was mustered, and the line of march taken in fair order. The mules were somewhat sedate after their spree in a hot sun upon hot sand. One, however, as homely a beast as one need meet, tried to make up for natural appearance by putting on airs. She shied, pranced, curveted, and finally bucked. When a mule bucks it suddenly lowers its head and tail, and as suddenly elevates the centre of its back until it assumes as near as may be the mountainous appearance of an angry cat's. At the conclusion of this operation peculiar to the mule, the rider usually sits upon the ground in front of and facing the animal, each contemplating the other—one with a half bewildered, half angry, and the other with an entirely innocent but rather inquisitive look. A by-stander is usually interested in such an incident. The party lately in immediate possession of the mule is often oth erwise. The disbursing officer of the expedition after riding the homely beast above-mentioned about two miles, and congratulating himself upon the possession of a spirited beast, felt suddenly a billowy motion beneath him, and refused to ride unless he could have a more level mule. Lauriano, a Mexican, thereupon undertook to mount, but received a kick in the breast which broke two of his ribs, and caused him to be sent back to Pueblo upon a wagon with hay or a bed, where, in charge of a good physician, he is recovering.

At dark we camped on the St. Charles River, which is only a brook in the dry season, twelve miles from Pueblo. Our camp was under huge cottonwood trees, from which, at intervals, an owl serenaded another in a tree farther away. A brief shower gave freshness to the air, and was welcome after our hot and wearying march. One, at least, of the party, too tired to eat, too tired to undress, too tired even to fill the pipe which he held in his mouth, while reclining on his blankets, with his saddle for a pillow, fell into the welcome oblivion of sleep.

The vegetation about this camp we found more abundant and varied than at Pueblo. Along the stream were cottonwood, two varieties of willow, ash, alder, wild plum, grape, and rose, and wild ivy (*Rhus texicodendron*). On the north side of the river, and in various locations near, are cliffs of sandstone of a light color, from fifty to one hundred feet in height.

On the morning of the 6th we left camp at 10 o'clock, and after marching about six miles came across a dry watercourse, and plenty of juniper. Two miles further on we came to good water, at Muddy Creek, which is tributary to the Greenhorn. The latter, which we soon crossed, we found an entirely dry horn, all the water being diverted for irrigation. Near this point we met "Nick" Zigler, an old soldier of the Mexican war, who desired to know if "that Wheeler" didn't once "drive the stage" on that road, and if "a feller had got to stop and camp, and then go back, when he got to one of our lines." He seemed apprehensive of being closely bounded by the United States, but we left him feeling that he was still in a land of liberty. He advised us to inform the War Department that it was at liberty to land him in the infernal regions if it found any provisions in this country except what it sent in; and we hereby convey the message. Nick lives alone, except the companionship of a three-footed yellow dog.

At 4 P. M. we camped at Conejos Creek, after a march of nineteen miles, and bought hay for the well-behaved mules. Here a drove of five thousand sheep passed, on the way to Denver, under charge of two Mexicans.

On the 7th we marched early, over a much rougher country, twenty miles, to Badito, close to the mountains, and about 7,000 feet above sea level. Vegetation on this road, or trail, is very scanty, and, besides four species of cactus, we noticed one of the *Agave*, with long and very narrow leaves.

The post town of Badito consists of two adobe houses, a barn, and a bridge. It is on the Huefano River, which is dry. The morning after our arrival we were surprised to see a cavalcade of Mexicans pour in from three or four directions, and to learn that there was to be a horse-race. Wagons and donkeys, with women and children filling and covering them, also appeared. There was not a good-looking and but one clean-looking, person among the fifty or more who arrived before our departure. But they all appeared happy, which perhaps is as near to Godliness as cleanliness. Here we secured a few more donkeys, and then marched onward and upward for the Saugre de Christo pass. About a mile from Badito we passed two Mexican residences, built of small logs placed upright in the ground, covered and plastered with mud. The door of one was open, and within a man could be seen asleep on the earth floor, with three half-grown chickens perched on his upturned toes and his leg. The march to the pass, which is 9,500 feet above sea level, is along a grassy cañon, through timber as the pass is neared, with plenty of beautiful flowers by the wayside, in the abundant grass. The road to the summit is very steep for half a mile on each side, and the services of five yokes of oxen and two Mexicans, at a cost of $2, were required to get the wagons up.

The view from the summit toward the east is remarkably fine, extending over the foothills and the plains beyond to the limit of vision, which is remote in this rarefied atmosphere. The distinctness of vision here is wonderful, so much so that one can scarcely credit the fact that points which seem only a mile distant are twenty miles away. We lingered over the lovely, the grand scene, reluctant to leave it, not less because it lay homeward, and all to the west was hidden. It is only the past that we see, and there lies the heaven or the hell we know. It is not wonderful that the past enslaves us, though the future, like a wizard, entices us on. Even a donkey, which we bought at Badito, turned upon the summit, with his load upon his back, extended his ears in a direct line before him, and braved toward home, before going the unknown way down the westward slope.

[illegible] west of the summit we camped at the ranch of Mr. Stearnes, on the edge of the Saugre de Christo Valley, through which runs a clear, small stream of the same name, with trout which grow larger with the stream, until it becomes a river, and the trout large enough to take a hook, at Fort Garland. A flock of fifteen thousand sheep near Stearnes' makes the scene look as if Jacob, the original, had been there, especially as many of the sheep were marked in various ways, as to color. Some of the rams were from Vermont. Wool sold at this ranch the present season at about twenty cents per pound.

Our camp was in the edge of a pine woods, and after the hard march of seventeen miles we accepted the sky for a tent, and the earth for a bed, and the stars lighted us into dreamland.

On the morning of the 9th, leaving the pack animals to recuperate, but taking the wagons, Lieut. Wheeler, with a few others of the party, started for Fort Garland, eighteen miles further on, and arrived there at 2 o'clock. The march was over a good road, through the Saugre de Christo Cañon for eleven miles and then over a mesa to the plain, or San Luis Park, and the fort. To the right of the road is the Sierra Blanca range, as high as Pike's Peak, which looks like one solid rock, and from its southern foot-hills the plain slopes gradually down for several miles, with rocks tilted toward it on the east and west at a high angle as if a mountain had been eroded by some action, perhaps glacial, and its barren base was left as a mesa. Two roads lead from the mesa to the fort—one by Ute Creek, and one, the southern, by the Saugre de Christo River. From the mesa is a fine view of the Sierra Madre Mountains, fifty miles westward, snow crowned. To the south are the Cimerron, Baldy, and other elevations and spurs of the Rocky range.

Fort Garland is not a fort. It is a frontier post, consisting of eight one-story adobe buildings, four of which surround a grassy square, with a flag-staff and two howitzers in the centre. It has been established about thirteen years, and has been the rallying point and refuge many times of the settlers in this region, when threatened or attacked by Indians. The garrison, until recently, consisted of two companies of the Eighth Cavalry, and one of the Fifteenth Infantry, but there are only a score of men now here, the balance being out against the Indians. Major Jewett is in command, and has his family here. The dinners which he and Major Hartz give are enough to reconcile a citizen to banishment.

On our arrival we inquired for the Post Office first. We were told that it would not be open until 7 o'clock. We made a memorandum for the Postmaster General. Major Jewett appeared shortly, and, after renewing the greetings exchanged at Pueblo, we saw him approach the Post Office and give several distinct raps, after which the door of the office opened. There was no mail, but native lager-beer and sundry remarks showed us that it was Sunday, and thereby explained the seeming apathy of all things visible about the post and the Post Office.

We camped on Ute Creek, half a mile from the post, in a willow grove. On Monday the pack train came in, as did the party under Lieut. Whipple, which left us at Pueblo to take another route. Trout, grouse, and other delicacies known freshly to those who seek them away from the city markets still grace our tables—if they may be called such—while we make ready in every way for a march further to the west. The experiences of Lieut. Whipple, those of Mr. Klett, temporarily in charge of Lieut. Price's party, and the further progress of the main party, which advances on Friday, I leave for another letter.

THE SWIMMING MATCH.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF "ROUGH WATER"—INDIGNATION OF THE SPECTATORS.

The international swimming match for the championship of the world, (as the hand-bills had it,) a gold cup valued at $500, and a purse of $2,000, which was to have come off last Saturday at Long Branch, but was postponed to Tuesday on account of rough water, did not come off yesterday, and was again postponed for an alleged similar reason. About 10,000 people arrived at the Branch by the various trains during the morning, and the hotel-keepers were in their best humor at dinner-time. The most ample provision had been made to take care of any number who might put in an appearance, and a rich harvest was gathered by those most interested in the little enterprise. The champions, J. B. Johnson, of England, and Alexander Trautz, of America, were on exhibition at the Ocean House in the early part of the day displaying themselves freely to the public gaze. In fact, they held quite a little reception on the piazza of the hotel. They professed to be anxious in the extreme for the contest, and as the hour approached for the appearance of the steamer Wm. E. Cook, which was to serve as a stake-boat, the champions prepared and held themselves in readiness. The plan was arranged that the Cook should steam in near the beach, and taking on board the swimmers, who were to go out through the surf for the purpose, proceed about three miles out to sea. She was expected to be in position by 2 o'clock P. M., when, at a signal from a cannon on shore, the swimmers were to jump from her deck into the sea and make for a point on the beach directly opposite the Ocean Hotel. On the bluff overhanging the beach, opposite the hotel, were erected two flag-staffs, from which floated the national standards of America and Great Britain. Long before 2 o'clock this bluff and the beach below were lined and crowded with a vast concourse of people, on foot and in carriages, all looking seaward for the expected steamer. Not only the visitors for the day, but the entire population of Long Branch, with few exceptions were out to behold the spectacle. Two o'clock came, and still no stake-boat; but in its stead a telegram arrived from Sandy Hook, from the Captain of the Cook, saying he had landed his passengers at that point, after trying in vain for several hours to get outside the Hook; that the passengers would be down by special train, but the steamer would not come on account of the heavy sea. Then came the old previous game of consultation in the dining-room of the Ocean House. The judges and referee sent to the life-saving station near the Hook asking that service for assistance in furnishing a stake-boat, but the officer very properly declined, saying that their duty was to save life, not to imperil it. By this time the people who had spent money, time, and trouble in the endeavor to see a novel sight, began to murmur and clamor for amusement. This was evidently foreseen by the managers, and preparations had been made to meet the emergency. At about 4 o'clock, a series of discharges from the cannon were produced, and at their conclusion the champions, equipped in swimming costume, were brought forth from the hotel, attended by their trainers and flag-bearers, the judges and proprietors of the hotel, and led to the music-stand on the lawn. The people gathered round and heard the excuses made by a gentleman in drab clothes, who said the champions would enter the surf and give exhibitions in swimming. They accordingly proceeded to the beach, and after playing round in the shoal water a short time, took several headers into the surf and swam out nearly a fourth of a mile into the sea and back. Thus ended the show and farce of the great international swimming match, as least so far as active public interest is concerned. The affair was postponed to Friday of this week at the same hour, but will probably excite no unusual interest. Even the residents at the Branch freely announced their intention not to be present at the next show if they could find any better employment for their leisure. All the talk about rough water and the inability of a steamer to serve under the circumstances mentioned, was the sheerest nonsense. Beyond a lively south-west breeze, and a consequent roll of the ocean, there was nothing to prevent the match taking place yesterday. If the steamer engaged for the service was not fit, there were others to be obtained on easy terms. During the afternoon several steamers, and even small sail craft such as yachts and pilot-boats, were seen from the beach, all steadily and firmly sailing on their way, scarcely nodding in the breeze. The postponement yesterday, as that of Saturday, was, in all probability, prearranged for the purpose, and in the hope of getting one more days' receipts from the transient visitors by the steamboat, railroad, and hotel managers.

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN SNOW-BANK.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* says: "There is a snow-bank in the Rocky Mountains which sends its waters into the Colorado, and so on down to the Gulf of California in latitude 32°; on another hand into the Columbia, and so on down to the North Pacific in latitude 46° 19'; and on another hand into the Missouri, and so on down to the Gulf of Mexico in latitude 29° 27'. And a man can eat of the snows that feed all these rivers without moving out of one place."

A GERMAN SWINDLER.

HE STEALS TWO HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND THALERS.

ARRESTED IN THIS CITY, AND IDENTIFIED BY OLD ACQUAINTANCES—THE STORY OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Yesterday Theophile George Kirstein was taken before United States Commissioner Stilwell by two detective officers of the Fourth Precinct, charged with being a fugitive from Prussia, where he had committed forgery and other crimes. The Commissioner referred them to the German Consul, saying he could not make any commitment without his appearance to represent his Government. The officers then went away with their prisoner, and did not return again. Last night a TIMES reporter learned the following facts in regard to the case:

In the early part of the month of December, 1873, the little city of Culm, in Western Prussia, was thrown into a state of great excitement by the disappearance of Theophile George Kirstein, the Director of the Credit Bank of Culm, the principal banking institution of the city, and, in fact, of the surrounding country. The absconding Bank Director was a comparatively young man, being only forty-one years old, and had been long and favorably known in the community, and had, before he took charge of the bank, filled several positions of public trust with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. Kirstein is a native of the City of Dantsic, and was born of Jewish parents. At an early age he went to Culm, where in a short time he became a convert to Christianity, and, owing to his great ability and talent for business, rapidly rose in position. He first held the public office of Clerk of one of the courts, and while in that position gained the friendship of one of the wealthiest citizens of the place—a Mr. David Lazarus—who befriended him on many occasions. This friendship proved to be of great benefit to him, for some ten years since, when it was determined to establish the banking institution mentioned, Mr. Lazarus' interest secured him the nomination and election to the office of Director of the bank, which is equivalent to that of President in this country. At first the institution did not make much money, but its affairs were so well managed and carefully attended to by Kirstein that its customers increased rapidly, and in a few years it did a very lucrative business. It was not only the principal establishment of the kind in the city proper, but became the depository of many of the better classes of the neighboring villages. At this time Kirstein's position was an enviable one; he had the confidence of the community, was married, and had a charming family and 5,000 Prussian thalers per year as salary. About the beginning of December, 1873, he said he had to go away on business, and would be gone for a day. This excited no surprise, as he had frequently had occasion at previous times to go to Berlin or Dantzic to attend to matters connected with the bank, and no one dreamed for a moment that there was anything wrong. During these temporary absences it had been his custom to leave the key of the safe with the bank officer who remained in charge, but this time he took the key away with him, and it was supposed he had done so inadvertently. Three or four days had elapsed, however, and it had become necessary to take up some notes that had been presented for payment and which had fallen due. Mr. Kirstein being still absent, the safe was broken open, and it was then discovered that he had gone off with the whole capital of the bank, some 180,000 Prussian thalers, (about $129,600.) This caused the immediate suspension and ruin of the bank. Mr. Lazarus, his benefactor, being a loser to the extent of 75,000 thalers. Many poor depositors also suffered, and great general distress was caused in the city, the population of which is only between eight and nine thousand. But this was not the last of his exploits, for on his way through Berlin, where he was well known, Kirstein drew drafts on the Culm Bank for 30,000 thalers, which were unhesitatingly cashed for him, and he then left for parts unknown. Before leaving Berlin, however, he remitted 10,000 thalers to his wife. The Prussian Government took every step possible to secure his arrest, and caused descriptions of him to be sent through their diplomatic and consular agents to all parts of the civilized world. Nothing was heard of him, however, and it at length began to believed that he had managed to effectually hide himself until the day before yesterday, when he was arrested in the afternoon near the Catharine Street Ferry, in this City. His arrest was effected in this way: Mr. Lewis Moses, who is a native of Culm, and who was formerly in business there as a brewer, saw Kirstein, whom he had known at home, walking in front of him in Catharine street, and knew him at once by his walk. Mr. Moses was well acquainted with all the circumstances attending the flight and embezzlement, having been informed of them by letters from his relatives in Culm. He also had a copy of the official proclamation of the Prussian Government calling for his arrest, containing a full description of his person. The following is a translation of the document:

"The merchant, Theophile George Kirstein, of Culm, Western Prussia, is liable to arrest for bankruptcy, forgery, swindling, and defaulting. His arrest could not be effected on account of his flight. We give notice to all public authorities to arrest the same Kirstein, and to hold him, and to deliver him to us, with all the money and other valuables that he may have in his possession. Description—Age, born in Dantzic, Jan. 4, 1832; height, five feet four inches, Prussian measure; hair, brown; eyes, gray; nose and chin, ordinary; mouth, upper part drawn to the left, face, of Hebrew type; color, of an unhealthy pallor; teeth, defective; figure, weakly; language, German and some French; other signs, walks mincingly, and turns head and shoulders to the right while walking.

Dated Culm, Dec. 3, 1873.

(Signed,) ROYAL COUNTY COURT.

Upon seeing him Mr. Moses immediately hastened his steps and overtook him near New Bowery. He stopped him and said, "How do you do, Mr. Kirstein? How long have you been here?" Kirstein replied that he had been in the City two weeks. Moses, after some further conversation, seeing that Kirstein was anxious to get rid of him, left and kept him in sight. A few moments later he saw a policeman, and, knowing that a reward of 5,000 thalers had been offered for Kirstein's arrest, asked the officer to secure him. To this the policeman assented, after some conversation, and told Moses to get in front of Kirstein, by going to the other side of the street, saying that he would come up in the rear. Moses started off to do as had been suggested, but presently saw that Kirstein had become suspicious, and was evidently trying to get to the Catherine Street Ferry, so he rapidly crossed the street again, and called on another officer whom he saw near by, to arrest him, as he took him to be a thief and a swindler. This officer at once took Kirstein into custody, and carried him to the Fourth Precinct Station-house. There Kirstein gave his name as Gustave Meyer, and said he was a native of Pesth, Hungary. Moses told the Sergeant at the desk that he knew he was a fugitive from justice, and that he could produce fifty men who could identify him, and that, moreover, he had an official description of his person at his rooms. It was then decided to hold him. Yesterday morning Moses went to the station-house with Messrs. Levin, of Chrystie street, Burkhols, of Orchard street, and another, all of whom had known Kisstein personally in Germany. They found out upon their arrival that Kirsten had admitted that he was the man that Moses had said he was, and appeared to be much cast down. He had sent for his uncle, a Mr. Kirsch, of No. 392 Bleecker street, who had retained counsel for his defense. He was then taken before United States Commissioner Stilwell, who told the officers that it would be necessary for the German Consul to make application to him to hold him. He was then taken to the Consulate, and thence before some legal authority. Nothing definite was done in his case, however, and he was again remanded to the custody of the Police. The matter will be brought up again this morning, and the German Consul will be present at the investigation, with his legal adviser. The above account of the circumstances of the embezzlement, and the capture of Kirstein, was obtained from Mr. Lewis Moses, of No. 177 Madison street, the person who caused his arrest. He says that among other public positions held by Kirstein were those of member of the Prussian House of Parliament and Alderman of the City of Culm. It was impossible to find out what had been done with Kirstein last night or where he had been taken. Capt. Ulman, of the Fourth Precinct, in which the arrest was made, had gone to West Farms and it was not known at what hour he would be back, and the Sergeant in charge at the station-house declined to say where the prisoner was. It is supposed he was being carried from precinct to precinct to avoid a habeas corpus. His lodgings at No. 392 Bleecker street were serched by the Police, but nothing of any importance was found. It is said that Kirstein's friends are confident that he will be released. It is also said that a telegram has been sent to Prussia by the Consul, asking that extradition papers be sent to this country at once.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The Lockport (Niagara County) *Journal* says: "We have said that the Republicans of this State need not wait until the assembling of our State Convention on the 23d of September before entering on the work of the campaign. If the health and life of Gen. Dix is spared, we know now as well as we shall know after the nomination of the State ticket who will be our standard-bearer, and substantially what will be our policy and platform of principles. In this respect we have the advantage of our political opponents. We have a policy based on principles which are immutable. They have their principles and policy on 'anything to beat the Republicans.' So far as our honest, pure, and economical administration is concerned, the nomination of Gov. Dix is a sufficient guarantee."

THE JERSEY CITY SCANDAL.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT—AFFIDAVIT OF MRS. J. P. MILLER.

The excitement in reference to the Glendenning scandal seems to increase rather than abate, for day after day new developments are made, and assertions and contradictions are becoming almost as plentiful as in the more important Brooklyn scandal. After the denials given yesterday that Glendenning's picture had been recognized by the Matron of the Presbyterian Infant Asylum in New-York as that of a gentleman who had called there for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of a young girl who expected to be confined, the following affidavits were made public yesterday in support of that statement:

Mrs. J. P. Miller, being duly sworn upon her oath, says: On Thursday, the 13th day of August, 1874, deponent went to the City of New-York for the purpose of making arrangements for a nurse for the child of the late Miss Mary E. Pomeroy and Rev. John S. Glendenning, and first called at a foundling asylum near Sixty-eighth street, and, after some conversation at that institution, it was suggested to her to return on the following Saturday, the 15th of August, and make the final arrangements, and such was deponent's intention; but my husband, Mrs. Miller, suggested that we go to the Presbyterian Home for the Friendless on Twenty-ninth street, and then concluded that I would go on the following day, the 14th of August inst. I did call upon them, and they refused to receive the baby unless given to them, which I declined to do, and they recommended me to go to another institution on Fiftieth street, which I did. They informed me they could not receive it just then; they advised me to go to an institution known as an infant asylum in Clinton place, and on the same day I called at that institution and stated the case to some of the attendants, and they recommended me to call on Dr. Hubbard, who was connected with the institution, at his house on Ninth street, which I did, stating the facts to him, and said my object was to get the child in the institution to be properly nursed. He said that really they had no right to take the child as it belonged to New-Jersey, and ought not to be supported by a New-York institution, but that there would be a meeting of the Board of Managers on Saturday, the 15th of August inst., at which time he would bring the case before them as to whether they should take the child. He said, "By the by how old is the child?" Deponent replied that it was three weeks old to-morrow. He (Dr. Hubbard) made a few other casual remarks, when I remarked: "You have probably read all about the case?" He said he had, and offered sympathy, and asked what we were going to do with the man. I told him that I remained to be seen; that we must save the mother and child, the babe must be put out to nurse. He then requested me to describe the gentleman, (referring to the one believed to be its father.) I commenced as follows: "He is short, rather thick set, with a short thick neck." I was somewhat confused, and hesitated a moment, when Dr. Hubbard said: "Rather dark hair, dark complexion, very young looking, and pleasing in manners?" I replied "Exactly," and then remarked, "Is it possible I have stumbled in here to get such information as this?" Said he, "I don't know, but a man answering that description came here about six weeks ago wishing to get a girl admitted into the institution for the purpose of confinement, and I made arrangements to meet the young man at the institution the next day, but have not seen him since." He told me to go back to the institution and they would tell me what they knew. I did not then return to the institution, but returned to my home, and found Miss Pomeroy had experienced a change for the worse, and continued to grow more feeble till death put an end to her mental and bodily sufferings. The reason for my going was in consequence of her wish to have the child put in such an institution. On Friday, the 12th of August inst., deponent again went to the Clinton place institution, taking with her the brother of the late Mary E. Pomeroy, Alfred B. Pomeroy. We met the head nurse or matron, and told her our business—that I wished to put a child out to nurse. We told her what child it was, and told her that Dr. Hubbard knew the case. The gentleman that called some time previous referred to the same girl. She said: "Yes, there was a gentleman called about admitting a girl into the institution." Deponent said, "Would you know his picture?" (photograph,) and handed her a photograph of Rev. John S. Glendenning, a very correct likeness. She positively said "that is the man," (meaning the man who had come previously and failed to make arrangements about a young girl being confined at that institution.) She further added: "I noticed him particularly, as he acted strangely, and did not want to come into the parlor, and was much agitated." On entering the parlor I noticed that he pulled his hat over his eyes, and it was his conduct that made me notice him particularly." She said also that the doctors would come over next day, (Saturday,) 22d of August, and they would see what arrangements they could make about the child. On Saturday I went over, taking with me Mrs. Julia M. Metz, and both of us proceeded to the Clinton place institution, at which time Dr. Hubbard stated to us that they had concluded not to take it, as it belonged to New-Jersey. Some other unimportant remarks were made, when I said, "Well, doctor, your nurse or matron identified the picture (referring to John S. Glendenning's photograph) as that of the gentleman who called there a few days ago?" to which he replied, "Yes, so she says, and I said to her she must be very careful, as she may have to swear to it;" and he said that she then told him she could swear to it. He then said, "Have you the picture?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Let me look at it." He then said, "I cannot say that was the man, as it was in the evening when I saw him." He then remarked that it would be better to let the Poormaster have charge of the matter and get a wet nurse, as the child must be delicate.

(Signed,) Mrs. J. P. MILLER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 25th day of August, A. D., 1874.

JOSEPH H. ALDRIDGE, Notary Public.

This affidavit was corroborated by affidavits from Alfred B. Pomeroy and Mrs. Julia M. Metz, who swore that it was true, as far as their knowledge went, and that the occurrences in their presence were stated correctly. Glendenning now declared that it is his intention to bring the matter before the courts by means of an action for slander or libel, as, in his opinion, that is the only way the truth can be arrived at, and his character vindicated. The examination in the bastardy case takes place on Monday next.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

A CASHIER CHARGED WITH FRAUD—A SUPPOSED DEFICIENCY OF $35,000.

Yesterday Josiah Shove, a confidential clerk and bookkeeper in the house of Messrs. Corlies Macy & Co., of No. 39 Nassau street, was arrested on an order of arrest granted by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, in an action brought by his employers to recover $35,000, alleged to have been appropriated by him. He was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $25,000 bail. The embezzlement came to light through the most trifling circumstance. A few days since a bill was presented at the office of Messrs. Corlies, Macy & Co. for payment, which Mr. Charles H. Macy, Jr., who was present at the time, believed to have been paid. He accordingly directed a clerk where to find a receipted bill for the amount, and, in order to present further proof, if necessary, turned to his cash-book to find the entry of its payment. The entry was found, likewise the receipted bill, which was satisfactory proof to the creditor that his bill had already been liquidated. Mr. Macy made the further discovery that the amounts in his cash-book did not foot up correctly on one page, and a closer examination disclosed the fact that the error was undoubtedly intentional. He then commenced a thorough investigation, which has not yet been completed, but which shows that a systematic course of embezzlement has been conducted for a long period, and as Mr. Shove balanced the cash each day for the past sixteen years, he is suspected of being a party to the theft, if not solely responsible for its commission. The amount embezzled is variously estimated at from $20,000 to $40,000, and has been taken in sums ranging from $10 to $100 at a time. Shove, it appears, was in the habit of forcing a "balance" by simply footing up the debits and credits in such a way as to make the respective amounts equal, and trusted to luck and the confidence reposed in him by his employers to elude suspicion. Shove is about forty-five years of age, and married, but has no children. His habits have always been exemplary, and he dressed well, but not extravagantly. It is not known whether he has any money invested in real estate, and if he has any invested in securities or in the savings banks, he has kept the fact secret from his friends.

CONGRESSMAN RANSIER.

Congressman A. J. Ransier, of South Carolina, announces that he is a candidate for re-election before the people, and will cheerfully abide the result. He says: "I entered upon my canvass, and soon found combinations formed in this city in the interest of another, if not in the interest of others. I then seriously looked over the field, and asked myself whether I ought to continue my canvass, and thus become a party to still further divisions in our party in this unhappy county. With this view I consulted some friends, who proposed a basis upon which I might withdraw which was honorable within itself. It was understood that this would be agreeable to me in the contingency of my withdrawal. A short time after this interview, the probability of my withdrawal was circulated, when many of my friends and supporters visited me and said to me, after consultation, that however commendable my course might be in the judgment of many, I would be charged with either having sold out for money or being too cowardly to 'face the music.' This put another phase on the situation, and I resolved to leave the matter of my re-election now in the hands of the people, combinations, &c., to the contrary notwithstanding, especially as I believe that with anything like decency on the part of those who may be intrusted with important duties in the matter of elections, &c., my re-election would be a foregone conclusion. In the meantime, if the people (whom I have tried to serve, and upon whom I have not by any act of mine put a stain) indicate through their chosen representatives a choice of me for any such position that they may believe that I could take and would fill without compromising myself in any direction because of association or otherwise, I shall, as heretofore, hold myself their humble servant."

A NEGRO RIOT PREVENTED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 25.—A special dispatch from Milan, Tenn., says an incipient negro riot in that county was nipped in the bud yesterday by the arrest of the ringleaders.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

THE WAR OF RACES.

A DEMOCRATIC PROTEST AGAINST THE LYNCHING OF CULPRIT NEGROES.

In an editorial headed "What Will it End In?" the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper, says: "The frequency with which collisions between the races are occurring throughout the South, demand the most serious consideration at the hands of the white people. A section was never being plunged into a worse sort of civil war than the South is just now. The antagonism of the races grows stronger and stronger day by day. The white people are unyielding in their determination to protect themselves from forced social equality, while, on the other hand, this tempting bait has awakened the most violent passions of the negroes, and incites them daily to tempt the resentment of their late masters. It is the duty of every clear-headed, sober-thinking man to deprecate anything like lawlessness on the part of the white people. Unless by a calm and quiet behavior they keep down the disturbances and quell the riots, there is but one result ahead of us, and that is a personal war between the races; a war of murder-and rapine; a war in which every bush will be a fortress, in which assassination will be the rule, and the torch a weapon of warfare. It is very hard for a white man to sit down and deprecate the action of the people of Augusta when they took out the scoundrel who shot Capt. Butler the other night, and riddled him with bullets, under the imperious demand of Judge Lynch. And yet it was wrong, unwise, and impolitic. The Augusta people have a good court to appeal to. They have honest juries to lay the case before; juries that are certain to give a white man justice when a negro is in the case. Had Murrell been jailed, and tried by due process of law, it was certain that he would have been hung. Lynch law is never justifiable, in our opinion, except when the courts are known to be corrupt or venal, or when the authorities are so weak that they cannot enforce the decrees of justice. With good and honest courts, it is perfectly certain that when the proof lies dead against a criminal he will be properly punished. If the proof is not dead against him, of course he should not be lynched. The white race is the stronger in numbers, in resources, and intelligence. It can afford to treat with some degree of generosity the weak and ignorant negro. Let us have no more lynching. If a final issue must come between the races, and the world must be called upon to witness the cruel and absolute extermination of a weak race by a strong one, let it not be said by any man with truth that the stronger race was in any way or in any degree responsible for the events which brought about the collision."

RUMORED INTENTION OF SENATOR CAMERON TO RESIGN.

The following appears, double-leaded, as a special telegram from Harrisburg, in the Pittsburg *Telegraph*, a paper which, though Republican in politics, does not seem to be entirely satisfied with the manner in which the late Pennsylvania Republican State Convention was conducted:

"The probability of a grand piece of political strategy, soon to be developed, was canvassed in a quiet way among a few prominent delegates to the Republican Convention yesterday. Senator Cameron, it is stated, is very desirous of resigning his seat in the United States Senate, and has determined to do so this Winter should the election of members of the Legislature guarantee his political friends the succession. The Senator's health is impaired, he finds his Senatorial duties tedious and laborious, and old age is beginning to tell on his faculties and capacity. He longs for retirement and freedom from political strife. It is believed by the Cameron faction that two seats in the Senate can be better managed in their interest than the single vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Scott's term. Mr. Cameron, it is believed, will be pressed, in case of his father's resignation, for the unexpired term. This programme suits both father and son. The former desires the family name to be perpetuated among the conscript fathers. Col. Cameron will have the support of Eastern Pennsylvania, particularly of Philadelphia, and this will give a good basis to job with western aspirants. An alliance of this kind, it is surmised by the intriguers, will throw Senator Scott out of the race. The name whispered as the coming man to succeed Cameron the next Major General Ereti, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and editor of Mackey's paper in Pittsburg. A coalition of this kind will maintain the political copartnership between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, so firmly welded at the late convention, besides placing Scott and his friend Mackey in the cold shade. Cameron and Mackey scattered over the State. In this way the promoters of the plot believe there is no doubt but that it will be successful. The first important move is to capture the next Legislature; Senator Cameron's resignation will follow, and Messrs. Don Cameron and Errett will be brought out as candidates for the two vacancies. One reason why such great care was taken by the Ring to prevent Senator Graham's nomination as Lieutenant Governor was to further this Senatorial scheme. By preventing Gen. Hartranft from coming into the field as a candidate, and as may be required to furnish the inhabitants of said places with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for domestic and other purposes; and

Whereas, The cost of supplying Jersey City with Passaic water has greatly increased since its introduction, and a continuance of the present supply will necessarily entail an increased expenditure equal in proportion to the increase of its inhabitants in the cost of labor and machinery for pumping the same for all time to come; and

Whereas, This board is of the opinion that it is possible to procure a supply of pure and wholesome water equal in amount to the prospective growth of our population for the next twenty or thirty years at an expense not to exceed that now being incurred, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works of Jersey City appoint a committee to confer with the Newark Aqueduct Board, or a committee thereof, with reference to taking such action as to them may seem advisable in ascertaining the feasibility and practicability for the purposes of the act above referred to with reference to supplying Jersey City with pure and wholesome water.

The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice, and the board, which consists of three members, was appointed a committee of the whole to confer with the Newark authorities. Chief Engineer Culver was made a member of the committee. This means that if possible the foul and putrid Passaic will be abandoned as a source of supply, and Lake Hopatcong or some other available source substituted.

A SUMMER LUXURY.

No one knows what it is to be clean, cool, full of energy, and the epitome of health, until he has tried a Russian bath. The system is invigorated by it, instead of being depleted, as might be anticipated in hot weather; and the sensation after experiencing one of these baths is positively the most delicious imaginable. Those who are best informed on the subject go frequently to the Russian Baths, at No. 25 East Fourth street.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

ARE YOU RIGHT SURE THAT YOU ARE SO PHYSICALLY CONSTITUTED AS TO BE EXEMPT FROM ALL ATTACKS OF CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, OR DYSENTERY? IF NOT, IT WOULD BE PRUDENT TO PROVIDE YOURSELF WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, A SAFE MEDICINE FOR THESE AFFECTIONS, AND A SURE CURATIVE FOR SUMMER COMPLAINT, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BOWELS, IN EITHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Washington Irving, a great sufferer from ASTHMA, found relief in WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—*Advertisement.*

William Everdell's Sons,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.

Surf Hotel, Fire Island.
Open for guests until Sept. 15.
D. S. S. SAMMIS.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Barchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is Sure death to bed-bugs, cockroaches, and worms.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DEMOCRATIC HOPE—REPUBLICAN DUTY.

From the Buffalo Express, Aug. 24.

It is evident from the tone of the call and from other unmistakable signs, that the Democracy realizes the desperate strait in which it is placed. It must carry New-York this Fall or abandon all reasonable hope of success in the Presidential campaign two years hence. To do this no effort will be spared, and no means, however unscrupulous or dishonest, will be neglected. The party has nothing whatever to lose by defeat, for it has nothing, while it has everything to gain by success, no matter at what price it is achieved. Therefore we may look for a hard-fought and recklessly conducted campaign. The plan is to combine the entire opposition to the Republican Party, regardless of the consistency of the compound it will make, in one grand effort for its overthrow. Unadulterated Democrats, Liberal Republicans, disappointed and worn out politicians, and "all others" who are hungry for office, are to be united

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday, Aug. 25,) William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house and lot 20.2 by 98.9, on the south side of Twenty-sixth street, 500 feet west of Sixth avenue, to S. Stern, for $7,700. The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of Forty-seventh street, 468.9 feet east of Tenth avenue, to Sept. 7.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house and lot, 16.8 by 65, on the north side of Fifty-second street, 200 feet west of Eleventh avenue, to Peter Clary for $3,200. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the "Goelet" lease for twenty-one years from May 1, 1870, at the annual ground rent of $450, of the house and lot, 28.1 by 94.2 by 22.6 by 84, on the east side of First avenue, 80 feet north of Fifty-sixth street, to Samuel Hirsch for $7,000 over and above $350 due for ground rent—total, $7,350.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of L. A. Fuller, Esq., Referee, sold the plot of land, 100 by 175, with the brick brewery building and the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon, on the north-west corner of First avenue and Forty-fourth street, to David Jones for $61,000. Also, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of James Wiley, Esq., Referee, sold the lease for ten years, from October, 1868, of three lots of land, together 76.7½ by 100 by 93 by 102, on the north-west corner of First avenue and Seventy-fifth street, to Edward Meyer for $3,600, subject to ground rent of $500 per year.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold by public auction the three-story and English basement brick house and lot, 20 by 100.5, known as No. 320 West Fifty-first street, south side, 260 feet west of Eighth avenue, (Mansfield place,) to H. C. Patterson, for $13,500.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street and No. 31 East Seventeenth street, sold by private contract the four-story brick store and dwelling and lot, 20 by 50 by 85, No. 1,383 Third avenue, east side, 60 feet south of Seventy-ninth street, for $25,000. The property is now leased for $2,100 per year.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The only auction sale of real estate noted to be held at the Exchange to-day is by Blackwell & Utley, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Joel O. Stevens, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 375 by 517 by 395, on the west side of Guard avenue, running through to McComb's Dam Road.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, AUG. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story brick house and lot, 20.2x98.9, on s. s. of 26th st., 500 ft. w. of 6th av.......... $7,700

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick house and lot, 16.8x65, on n. s. of 52d st., 200 ft. w. of 11th av.......... $3,200

1 house and "Goelet" lease of lot, 28.1x94.2x22.6x84, for 21 years from May 1, 1870, at ground rent of $459 per year, with covenant for renewal, on e. s. of 1st av., 80 ft. n. of 56th st.......... 7,350

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 four-story brick store and dwelling and brick brewery building and plot of land, 100x175, n. w. corner of 1st av. and 44th st.......... $61,000

Lease of plot of land, 76.7½x100x93x102, for 10 years from October, 1868, at ground rent of $500 per year, on n. w. corner of 1st av. and 75th st.......... 3,600

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 three-story and English-basement brick house and lot, 20x100.5, No. 320 West 51st st., (Mansfield place,) n. s., 260 ft. w. of 8th av.. $13,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 24.

Bowery, No. 325, leasehold.......... $12,000

Delancey st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Lewis st. 25x75, foreclosure.......... 1,000

Hoffman st., e. s., 182 ft. from Kingsbridge and West Farms Road, West Farms, 22x124; Cambreling av., e. s., lot No. 63, S. Cambreling, and as prop. Fordham, 25x125.5x32.1x105.4.......... 1,650

33d st., s. s., No. 144 East, 287.5 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x25.......... 7,500

44th st., n. s., 151.3 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5 leasehold.......... 14,000

83d st., s. s., 236.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.11x77.......... 12,000

144th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of St. Ann's av., 25x100.......... 950

145th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of St. Ann's av., 25x100.......... 1,000

St. Ann's av., n. w. corner of 146th st., 25x100.......... 1,650

1st av., n. e. corner of 121st st., runs e. 100 ft., thence w. 82 ft., thence n. w. to 1st av., at point 192 ft. n. of 121st st., thence s. 192 ft.. 33,000

3d av., s. e. corner of 108th st., 17.10x75, foreclosure h. and l.......... 650

3d av., s. e. corner of 215th and 216th sts., parcel 29, map 339, Woodlawn Heights, &c., 40x100.......... 150

5th av., w. s., 22 ft. s. of 38th st., 18x88; Boston Road, corner of road from Pelhamville Depot to said Boston Road, 16 acres Pelham; Boston Road adjoining George Provost, 26 acres Pelham.......... 60,000

10th av., e. s., 100.5 ft. s. of 52d st. 25x75 h. and l.......... 23,000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS AT TIDE-WATER.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in August, in the years 1873 and 1874, was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.
1873	700	464,700	564,600
1874	4,800	220,600	850,500
	Inc.4,100	Dec.244,100	Inc.285,900

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1873 and 1874 was as follows:

	Flour, Bbls.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
1873	60,600	8,005,200	6,305,200	22,200
1874	39,900	11,810,600	10,645,700	74,100
	Dec.20,700	Inc. 3,805,400	Inc. 4,340,500	Inc.51,900

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 740,380 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of August, in the years indicated:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
Canal opened.	May 13.	May 15.	May 5.
Flour, bbls..........	53,600	60,600	39,900
Wheat, bushels..........	3,296,500	8,005,200	11,810,600
Corn, bushels..........	13,202,000	6,305,200	10,645,700
Barley, bushels..........	401,500	22,200	74,100
Rye, bushels..........	319,400	573,400	189,800
Oats, bushels..........	3,859,900	1,942,200	1,217,900
Malt, bushels..........	559,500	449,900	356,800
Feed, lbs..........	4,200,900	3,806,200	227,200

—*Albany Argus.*

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and Branch Office, No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE WITH lot, 18.6x102 feet, No. 110 East 80th st., near 4th av.; newly painted throughout and in excellent condition. Inquire on the premises, or of TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house, fully furnished and in complete order, situated on Lexington av., near 49th st. HOMER MORGAN.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS IN exchange for a brown-stone house in New-York, West side. Owners address TRUSTEE, Box No. 14 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES EXcellent soil, all in grass; splendid bearing orchard, good buildings, healthy location, pure water, trout fishing; five hours from New-York, in Pennsylvania; price $3,700; terms, $1,000 cash, balance time; very cheap. JOHN P. COMINS, No. 1 Bond st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE OF ten rooms with four acres of ground; forty minutes from City on Northern Railroad, New-Jersey; splendidly situated on high ground. HENRY WITTE, 62 Elm st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARTITION SALE—ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, at 11 A. M., at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie, of the valuable property of the late HUBERT VAN WAGENEN, JR., situated three-quarters of a mile south of Main st. and one-quarter of a mile from the river; one parcel seven acres, the other five acres; terms very easy. For particulars apply to SALISBURY & CO., No. 159 Duane st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET.—NO. 14½ EAST 14th st., opposite Academy of Music; central and in excellent order. Apply to the janitor on the premises.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, now occupied by the Berkshire Life. Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—A GENTLEMAN owning an elegantly and completely furnished English basement house, would rent the same to a small private family for the board of himself, wife, son, and daughter. Call on or address OWNER, No. 36 East 31st st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in fine repair, near Reservoir square, for the Winter. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

A SMALL BRICK HOUSE—MODERN IMPROVEments; 2d st., near the Bowery; neighborhood good; rent low to a good tenant. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

A THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling No. 175 West 45th st.; in good order; possession at once. LOUIS A. DO CUNHA, No. 172 West 45th st.

WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED house and stable on Murray Hill which we will rent to a strictly private family for two years at $10,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 5 EAST 33d st.; the house is fully furnished with new and first-class furniture, and will be let low to a strictly private family. For terms and permit to see house, apply to J. B. BREED, No. 479 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT OR PART OF A private house suitable for housekeeping for a small family; location must be respectable; price not to exceed $60 per month. Address J. G., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY TO DAY.

CHATTERBOX.

NEW VOLUME FOR 1874.

Quarto, 412 pp., boards, handsome colored cover $1 50; same in cloth; full gilt side and back, $2 50.

This beautiful juvenile unrivalled in excellence, has attained a well merited popularity both in this country and in England. It is profusely illustrated with handsome engravings, and its stories, sketches, &c., are selected with the greatest care to instruct, as well as to amuse children. This volume is fully equal in merit to its predecessors.

LITTLE FOLKS.

NEW FALL VOLUME. A COMPANION TO CHATTERBOX.

Quarto, 460 pp., boards, colored cover, $1 50. In cloth, sides and back in black and gilt, title and bright colors, red, blue, and gilt, $2.

Containing funny stories, interesting narratives, facts from Natural History, and other reading calculated to amuse, instruct, and make children happy.

Beautiful Illustrations on every page.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1874.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between ALEX. TURNBULL and STEPHEN H. TURNBULL, coal-dealers, under the firm name of A. TURNBULL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALEX. TURNBULL will continue the business, and pay all liabilities and collect all moneys owing.

ALEX. TURNBULL, STEPHEN H. TURNBULL.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL, E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL, HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,

Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.

LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.

mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER, FREDERICK J. PARKER, CHARLES E. PARKER,

my6-1aw6mW* Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.

SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix. HART B. BRUNDRETT, THOMAS JONES, } Executors.

mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY, THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, } Executors.

m20 1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.

ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.

jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874. EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.

ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.

ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.

ap22-1aw6mW*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISER, WHO GIVES AND EXPECTS references, wants a partner in this City with $10,000 to $15,000 cash; investor controls his capital, which is fully secured against loss; solid profits guaranteed; good opening for active young man; any party seeking business who has above qualifications, can address IRON GOODS, Box No. 3,945 New-York Post Office.

AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERS TO INVEST $1,000 now, $500 additional in three months, for a year, with parties of the highest character, and fifty per cent. earnings guaranteed. Address SAFETY, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—NO SHAM!—TO a man of good business turn and undoubted character, having a cash capital of from $3,000 to $5,000, a rare chance now offers for a partnership in a manufacturing business of over forty years successful standing. Address immediately, with real name, W. H. GARDNER, No. 213 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH music, French, German, English, and drawing to advanced scholars, desires a position in a family, or to give private lessons. Address or call at No. 67 West 35th st., Teachers' Bureau.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES A situation as governess; higher English branches, French, Latin, mathematics, music on the piano, and rudiments of Spanish and German; distinguished references. Address Miss E. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING ENGlish, French, and music, desires a position as governess; country preferred; best references; salary no object. Apply to TEACHER, No. 169 West 10th st.

ALL WANTING ACCOMPLISHED TEACHERS for any department, or excellent schools to patronize, City or country, suited without charge. Address "American Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

No. 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

GRAMMAR

111th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.

SCHOOL.

Principals {Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B. / B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

An early attendance is specially requested.

School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 21.

English, French, and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses.

French is the language of the family.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. BLEECKER'S

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874, NO. 20 EAST 47TH ST.

FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.

MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MISS MEEKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21, At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, gentlemen, and children, and boarding-school for young gentlemen. Nos. 367, 369, and 371 West 23d st.—German, English, and French thoroughly taught by native instructors. Commercial and classical departments. Kindergarten and training school for kindergarteners. Sixteenth school year begins TUESDAY, Sept. 15. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

MISS AYRES'

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av., NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS

Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE—A BOARDING and Day School for Boys, Jamaica, Long Island. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal; collegiate, scientific and business courses; French and German; French, the language of the family; terms, $400; five day boarders, $350; music the only extra. Opens Sept. 15

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. A first-class school for boys. Circulars at Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway. WALLER HOLLADAY, No. 3 Gramercy Park.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

RURAL HOME.—A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL for boys; a pleasant, safe, and cheerful home; extensive play grounds, gymnasium; excellent climate, generous table, personal care, faithful teaching. For circulars, address Rev. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownall, Vt.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

M. OAKEY'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL for boys, Jamesburg, N. J., reopens Sept. 16; a limited number, careful instruction, and pleasant home. Send for circular.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10. Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island. M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15. A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

SCHOOL AND HOME FOR BOYS, IN AMherst, Mass., by Rev. and Mrs. T. S. POTWIN. They refer to the Professors in Amherst and Yale.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies reopens Sept. 14. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS, ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,

No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

KEBLE SCHOOL, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children, under the supervision of Right Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, Bishop of Central New-York.

Instruction comprises a thorough English course, the ancient and modern languages, music and drawing. The next school-year will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 16.

For circulars apply to MARY J. JACKSON, Syracuse, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT under the direction of PROF. S. B. MILLS.

A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

TEACHERS' BUREAU.—KNOWING FROM EXperience the difficulty of obtaining a capable teacher of languages, I propose opening a "Teachers' Bureau," for the accommodation of parents and schools. A native of Europe, and thoroughly conversant with the French, German, Italian, and English languages, principals of educational institutions and parents may rely that I will provide them with such teachers only as I shall, after a thorough examination, find competent to impart a thorough instruction to pupils intrusted to their care. ALMA E. MITCHELL, (*née* Ragazzi,) No. 67 West 35th st.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, formerly instructor in Harvard, is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., &c., also to Prof. Child, Prof. Lane, &c., Cambridge. Address No. 129 East 24th st.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. School year will open Sept. 16. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERman Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.

Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address EDWARD WHITE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MME. LESPINASSE, FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies at Fort Washington, N. Y., reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, No. 3 Pine st.; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square, and Carleton & Co.'s, Publishers, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS. CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. M. S. PARKS,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Address as above.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will begin its next term Sept. 15. First roll-call at 6 P. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—MISS VEDDER will succeed Miss WHITTEMORE in her School for Young Ladies and Children; course of instruction and corps of teachers will remain the same. Reopens Sept. 15.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 13 East 31st street, reopens September 24.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, WEST SIDE 23D ST., corner 6th av.—Most select and practical commercial school in the City. Now open, day and evening. Please call.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Apply by letter until Sept. 1.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL WITH THE KINDERgarten Department, No. 32 East 31st st., (house next to the Church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

JACKSON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, No. 256 East 123d st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 15. Miss JACKSON, Principal.

PARENTS WILL FIND A SCHOOL AND HOME where their sons may receive the best of care and instruction at Rev. E. B. EMERSON'S, Stratford, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course, French, German, light gymnastics; lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe Building.)

The only music school in this country which is conducted by practical musicians. All branches of theoretical and practical music thoroughly taught.

The Amateur Orchestra and Orchestral School meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The Amateur Opera recitals take place every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Lectures on the different musical sciences will be delivered every third Wednesday, by the greatest celebrities in the country.

The Conservatory Library, numbering now over 15,000 musical works, available to pupils.

ERNST EBERHARD, ANGELO TORRIANI, WM. K. BASSFORD, } Musical Directors.

P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON. A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A. D. 1820.

Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal, No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874. Only eight boarding pupils received. Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circulars, address

HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale. WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal; successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Fall session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Entrance examinations continue three days. Regular college duties begin with evening prayers on FRIDAY, the 18th inst. at 6:30 P. M. For catalogue, address W. L. DEAN, Register Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited. T. PATTISON, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, Suffern, N. Y. $240 pays for board and tuition. T. W. SUFFERN, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

Aug. 7, 1874.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Seventeenth Annual Session begins Oct. 5, 1874. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material, and for grading to be done in the improvement district, in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under said act, at their office in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen until 12 o'clock at noon, Aug. 26, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any party desiring to bid. Copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM, H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JAMES DENNEN, } Commissioners.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES,

size 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government so to do.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Sept. 24, 1874, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following-named articles, viz.:

22,000 Campaign Hats.
8,500 Helmets.
10,800 Uniform Dress Caps.
20,000 Forage Caps.
25,000 Forage Cap Covers.
1,000 dozen Scrubbing Brushes.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bids are requested for delivery of the articles at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, and also at San Francisco.

For information in detail, apply to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., in charge.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals are invited until 10th September by the Governor and Council of the State of Massachusetts for the excavation of rock and building of arch (mainly of brick) required in certain lengths of the Hoosac Tunnel, in addition to the work in progress by F. Shanly & Co.

The distances to be protected by arching make up an aggregate length of about two-fifths of a mile, and may be increased as occasion may require.

Satisfactory securities must be furnished when required. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Separate proposals will also be received for building a granite facade at east end of the tunnel.

Separate proposals will be also received for building one wrought-iron bridge.

Specifications and all necessary information as to the work required, will be furnished on application to BENJ. D. FROST, Engineer, North Adams, Mass.

Aug. 21, 1874.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Arching," may be addressed to ALFRED MACY, Chairman of Tunnel Committee of Executive Council, State House, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 5, 1874.

Public notice is hereby given, that sealed bids or proposals for the contract to furnish all the material for sewers, man-holes, culverts, &c. and for building the same, in that part of the Improvement District in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City, under the act of the Legislature, passed May 5, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for improvements in and adjoining the First Ward of Long Island City," lying westerly of Jackson and Van Alst avenues, will be received by the Commissioners appointed by and under the said act, at their office, in Hunter's Point, in said city, where all maps and specifications can be seen, until 12 o'clock at noon, Sept. 9, 1874, when and where the said bids or proposals will be publicly opened.

Blank forms for such proposals will be furnished by the Commissioners on application of any parties desiring to bid; copies of the act of the Legislature will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners in Long Island City.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER G. VAN ALST, R. M. C. GRAHAM, H. S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The Buildings, &c., on the line of Lexington av. from 102d st. to Harlem River, will be sold at auction by the Department of Public Works, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, 1874.

For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEHIGH COAL.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 31, 1874, for 1,500 tons Lehigh Coal.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRANite for Bulk-head or River Wall.—Sealed proposals for the above material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale No. 2 City Hall.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,

Commercial and Travelers' Credits,

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

SEVEN, EIGHT, & TEN PER CENT. CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, ALL STRICTLY FIRST CLASS, PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT., AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES our specialty twenty-two years.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital..........	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus..........	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities..........	13,300,000
Total..........	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF $700,000 UNITED STATES BONDS, NEW-YORK STATE BONDS, and DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF MULFORD MARTIN, DECEASED:

$185,000 United States 5-20s of 1867, Registered.
200,000 United States 5-20s of 1868, Registered.
70,000 United States Currency 6s, Registered, issued to Union Pacific Railroad Company.
10,000 United States Currency 6s, Registered, issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.
80,000 New-York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan, Registered, due 1877.
35,000 New-York State 6 per cent. Canal Stock, payable in Gold.
127,000 Delaware and Hudson Canal Company 7 per cent. Registered Bonds.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Toledo, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874. The stock transfer books will close at the close of business on Saturday, Sept. 5, and remain closed until Thursday, Oct. 8. J. D. COX, President.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,

NO. 59 WEST 42D ST., RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 18.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE FIRST Mortgage Land Grant Bond-holders of the Desmoines Valley Railroad Company (now the Desmoines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company) will be held on the 1st day of September, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which matured June 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber on presentation to him on and after Aug. 20, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York. L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company payable 1st September, 1874, will be paid on and after that date by J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1874.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND MAIN LINE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS are requested to meet again at Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 P. M., on matters of importance. L. H. MEYER, Chairman.

10 PER CENT. GUARANTEED, FIRST mortgage loans on improved Iowa farms. References and full information sent on application. UNDERWOOD & CLARK, Muscatine, Iowa.

JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS below par, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st.

200 SHARES FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH Stock for sale by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF MARBLE and Marbleized Mantels, all kinds of Floor Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, Slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 48 latitude, or nothing to the north of 48.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19
China, Saturday, Sept. 5	*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23
*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26
Java, Saturday, Sept. 12	Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Canal st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
ATLANTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 8 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon State-rooms, smoking-room and state-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, Aug. 26
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Sept. 2
STATE OF INDIANA	Wednesday, Sept. 9

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Anglia, Wednesday	Aug. 26	India, Wed'day	Sept. 9
California, Sat'day	Aug. 29	Victoria, Saturday	Sept. 12
Macedonia, Wed.	Sept. 2	Australia, Wed.	Sept. 16
Bolivia, Saturday	Sept. 5	Anchoria, Saturday	Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $80, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt.....Aug. 29, 7 A. M. | England, Sept 12, 8:30 A. M.
The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M. | Spain.....Sept. 19, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sunday, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M. Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON, Lacmenil	Saturday...Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, Dande	Saturday...Sept. 19
PEREIRE, Surmont	Saturday...Oct. 3
FRANCE, Santelli	Saturday...Oct. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN (IF INDUCEMENTS OFFER),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth	Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman	Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Seddon	Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Girard	Sept. 15, at 8 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price	Sept. 29, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Sept. 19, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 23 Broadway and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. Brickenstein, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot of Hoboken st., to be followed by the steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. Willigerod, on SATURDAY, Aug. 29.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$100 and $120
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Aug. 29	COLINA.....Sept. 5
VADERLAND.....Sept. 28	SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 5

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.....Aug. 30	SWITZERLAND.....Sept. 11
NEDERLAND.....Sept. 23	COLINA.....Oct. 5

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin.....$80 | Second cabin.....$60

Steerage and intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COPE, Agent,

No. 42 Broad st., New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.

No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,

No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES.....Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA.....Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL.....Aug. 25.

ATLAS.....Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.

Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK (Havana direct)	Wed., Aug. 26
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)	Aug. 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)	Sept. 2
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	Sept. 9

For the accommodation of passengers the steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK will leave WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, instead of Thursday, Aug. 27.

For freight or passage, apply to

P. LEANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.):

HABANA, Capt. Thos. H. Monroe, Sept. 15.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Ebbs, sept. 8.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Monroe, Sept. 15.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling companions may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. ——, Sept. 12, at 12 M.

and every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

CHINA	Aug. 25
JAPAN	Sept. 5

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING,

5,000 tons burden,

for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, M. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director, Superintendent,

G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN	Aug. 22
PEMBROKE	Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 5 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.

No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Fairchlds, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,

No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,

No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,

No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent

Central Railroad of Georgia,

No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Berry, Saturday, Aug. 29.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,

No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,

No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, Agent,

General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,

No. 317 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS

TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas	Sept. 8.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson	Sept. 22.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to PUNCH, EDYE & CO., 37 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, sept. 23, at 9 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. Nones, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 M.—Lehigh Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasaunqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

6:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant.—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 8:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874,

trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

8:30 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 45 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, 4:50, and 8 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:50, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 4, and 5 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 6 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 9 A. M., and via boat from Trains arrive as follow; From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M.; daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington, 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:35, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:15, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, No. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 106th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Agt. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Agt. Erie Railway.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R.

L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Ship Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4:15 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Brealan and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 7 P. M.—North Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time, as follows: From south 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (except Deer Park and Babylon.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation. R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

3:40 P. M., (foot of 24th st., N. J.,) for Long Branch, 3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River.,) &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On Saturdays leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

A. SHEILA, General Manager.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Express. Drawing-room cars to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2:45, 4:35, 5:40, 6:30, 7:30, 9:45 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Free sole and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Sunrise, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with Express trains for Fire Island.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st. and Fourth avenue) for New-London at 8:05 A. M.; 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:15 P. M. (8:15 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:05 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (upper side,) Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cozzen's Hall, and Newburgh, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SUPERVISORS' PAY.

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE CLAIMANTS—DECISION OF JUDGE DALY.

Alderman Monheimer recently brought suit against the City to recover salary as a member of the Board of Supervisors. An answer was put in on behalf of the City to the effect that the office of Supervisor was embraced in that of Alderman, and that payment of salary as the latter was a payment for services as the former. The same question had been previously raised in a former suit brought by Monheimer in the Supreme Court and decided in his favor, which decision was confirmed by the General Term. The questions raised by the pleadings in the present case being identical with those raised in the former one, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the claimant, moved before Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Court of Common Pleas, for judgment in favor of plaintiff on the ground of the frivolousness of the answer. Judge Daly has now rendered his decision granting the motion and in his opinion says:

"That the provisions of the City charter (chapter 853, laws of 1873, sections 114 and 116) do not affect the right of the members of the Board of Aldermen to draw salary as Supervisors in addition to the salary of Aldermen fixed by that act, has been decided by the Supreme Court at Special Term, (People ex rel. Monheimer against Green, September, 1873, Fancher, J.,) and that decision was affirmed at General Term in October, 1873. The same view of the provisions of the charter was taken by this court at Special Term in a case involving similar questions, (Matter of Hackett, Recorder, against Green, Common Pleas, Special Term, September, 1873.) The only issue raised by the answer in this case has, therefore, been disposed of by this court and the Supreme Court adversely to the defendant. The plea of payment in the answer must be read in connection with the other averments, and amounts to no more than an allegation that the defendants have paid the plaintiff his salary as Alderman. There is no allegation that he has been paid what he sues for, viz., his separate salary as Supervisor. There is no salary for "Alderman of the City of New-York and *ex-officio* Supervisor of the County of New-York," but two salaries—one for Alderman, as fixed by the charter, and one for Supervisor, as fixed by prior statutes. Nor does the subsequent "Consolidation," act touch the question of the plaintiff's salary. (Act chap. — and chap. 305 Laws of 1874.) That act does not abolish the office of Supervisor of the County of New-York; it requires the Board of Aldermen to perform all duties devolving upon the Board of Supervisors, but for the last four years, and for many years prior to 1857, the Aldermen acted as Supervisors. The City and County Governments are now consolidated, but the act recognizes the necessity for the preservation in form and in fact of the Board of Supervisors of the County, for it is said in the act as to the salary, which the Aldermen received up to the passage of the act for holding the office of Supervisors. While the office itself is preserved, and nothing is enacted as to salary, there is no authority for saying that the salary ceases because the greater part of the separate duties of Supervisors have been abolished. The incumbents of the office of Supervisor performing its duties are entitled to the salary fixed by previous laws for such office. I find that the Corporation Counsel comes to the same conclusion in his opinion to the Board of Supervisors of May 25, 1874, *vide City Record*, May 26, 1874, pages 572 and 573. Motion granted."

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police had a session yesterday which lasted from 4 to 6:30 o'clock. Officer Sylvester Bennett, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was dismissed the department. Officer Bryan Rielly was retired on a pension of $300 a year. The services of J. Fitzimmons, foreman of the street-cleaners in the Twenty-first Ward, were dispensed with. A report from Superintendent Walling, setting forth that since the 1st of June 369 persons had been arrested for bathing from the piers in the North and East Rivers, was received and approved of. The important business of the meeting was the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Commissioner Matsell:

Resolved, With a view of securing greater efficiency and confidence in the Detective Service of the Police Department, that the Superintendent be and is hereby directed to report to this Board at an early day a plan for a thorough reorganization of the Detective Squad.

This intention on the part of the Commissioners has been held in abeyance for some time. It was understood yesterday that, with the exception of Capt. Irving, and Detectives Dusenberry, Elder, Sampson, Talley, Heidelberg, Mullen, and Keirns, the remainder of the detective will be transferred to post duty in various precincts. The report of Mr. Sinclair Tousey, President of the Prison Association, in reference to the prisons in the City stationhouses, (already published in THE TIMES,) was received and acted upon. It was also resolved that a report concerning the construction of and alterations necessary in the station-house prisons was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. The remaining portion of the report, referring to the conducting of the prisons, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. The board then adjourned.

THE ALEXANDER INQUEST—DEATH FROM DISEASE OF THE HEART.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Kessler in the case of William C. Alexander, who died suddenly at the Sturtevant House on Sunday night. Henry M. Alexander, a brother of the deceased, was called, and testified that the deceased had resided at No. 16 West Twenty-fifth street, and on Monday morning the servant of his brother called at his place of business about 10 o'clock, and said that he had found the body of the deceased lying dead in the bath-tub, with his clothing on. On the right wrist there was a slight abrasion of the skin. For twenty years his brother was suffering with rheumatism, but the witness had not seen the deceased since he left for Saratoga, a month ago. The rheumatism was of a very aggravated nature at times, and caused him a great deal of pain and misery. The witness notified the Coroner, and felt satisfied that the deceased died from natural causes. Joseph Lehan, the night clerk at the Sturtevant House, testified that on Sunday evening the deceased was talking to a Mr. Bennell, and seemed then in good spirits. He even made some arrangements about conducting his business. The witness went with a Mr. Barrett to the room, and found the deceased lying dead in the bath-tub. Had no reason to believe he died from any other than natural causes. Thomas McKeel, servant in the employ of the deceased, testified that he had left the deceased about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning last, and at 9:30 A. M. Monday found him dead in the bath-tub, the bed not having been touched. The body had all the clothes on, and the bath-tub was about two-thirds full of water. Noticed scratches on his scalp and on his wrist. Dr. E. W. Lambert testified that he knew the deceased since 1859. He had acute and subacute attacks of rheumatism nearly every day. It affected his heart, and witness repeatedly prescribed for him. He examined the body, and was of the opinion that death resulted from disease of the heart. Deputy Coroner Leo testified that he made an examination of the body, and was of the opinion that the deceased died of disease of the heart. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

OPENING OF LEXINGTON AVENUE.

The buildings and parts of buildings encroaching upon the lines of Lexington avenue, as lately opened from One Hundred and Fourth street to the Harlem River, will be sold at auction on Wednesday, Sept. 2, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works. The buildings included within these limits consist of eighty-nine dwelling-houses, exclusive of shops, sheds, &c., of which twelve are three-story high basement brown-stone fronts, situated between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets. The remainder of the eighty-nine houses are nearly frame structures, with out-houses. The church building btween One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets is among those for sale. By the conditions of the sale the buildings and parts of buildings so sold are to be entirely removed out of the line of the avenue before the 15th day of October, 1874. The expenses of the sale will amount to $321, and are to be paid by the purchasers.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LEONARD HAZELTINE.

The funeral services of the late Leonard Hazeltine took place yesterday morning from the Presbyterian Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. His remains were taken from his late residence, No. 56 East Sixty-first street, followed by a large number of sorrowing friends and acquaintances, among whom were President Hunter, of the Normal College; John W. Linton, and the members of the Ninth Class Association of Old Public School No. 14, and many of the principals, teachers, and assistant teachers of the public schools throughout the City. Surrounding the pulpit in the church, and placed on the steps below the communion rail, were large floral offerings, rich and chaste in design. The remains were encased in a black cloth-covered casket, richly silver mounted, on the lid of which reposed an immense wreath composed of tuberoses, immortelles, camellias, etc. On the casket lid was the following inscription:

Leonard Hazeltine,
Died August 23, 1874,
Aged 71 years.

The funeral services were read by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, assisted by Rev. Mr. Hastings. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Amos V. Scott, John H. Fanning, Frederick C. Wagner, A. E. Stillman, C. C. Savage, —— Smeaden, and Henry Slote. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Nyack-on-the-Hudson for interment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A TRAMP.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Gilliland, of the Thirty-second Precinct, found a man lying on the sidewalk in One Hundred and Fifty-first street, near St. Nicholas avenue. He had a fearful gash in his throat, which severed the windpipe, and another in the stomach. The man was apparently in a dying condition, and an ambulance being summoned he was removed to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital. He was dressed in soldier's pants, blue blouse, striped shirt, brown knit jacket, and soft felt hat, and was evidently a "tramp." On his being taken to the hospital $8 were found in his vest pocket and a bloody razor and case in his coat pocket. Although he could not tell his name, he intimated by nodding that he had inflicted the wounds himself. The hospital surgeons say he cannot live.

THE TORRINO MURDER.

CORONER'S INQUEST—THE CASE STILL INVOLVED IN MYSTERY.

Yesterday morning Coroner Whitehill's office in the Court-house, Brooklyn, was crowded on the occasion of the inquest in the case of the Italian Salvadore Torrino, who was murdered on the night of the 9th inst., and in connection with which the Brooklyn Police and Detective force have been since busily occupied. The first witness called was John S. Coit, of No. 237 Bedford avenue, who testified that he found the body of Torrino on the evening of the 12th inst. He was sitting on the stoop of his residence and heard three groans, and he went with an officer to the sidewalk, where they found Torrino laying on his right side, facing the lots, with his head resting against a stone. He was then alive and was covered with blood, having wounds all over his body. He did not think he was intoxicated. It was about 8 o'clock when they found Torrino in this condition. A gentleman named Edwards was with himself and the officer at the time. He spoke to Torrino, and understood him to say that he was an Italian, and that he wanted a priest. He did not ask him how he came to be covered with blood. He said there was no moonlight at the time. Officer Arthur Jessica, who followed Torrino, said that on the night of the 13th inst. he was on duty on Bedford avenue, and passed the place where Torrino was found about five or ten minutes previous to the time he was discovered. Some one came and told him there was a drunken man in the lots. He went there and asked the man (Torrino) what was the matter, but he didn't speak. Mr. Mills obtained a lantern. The man who told him there was a drunken man in the lots was Mr. Smith, of Bedford avenue. The man was lying in the lots between Hayward and Lynch streets, on Bedford avenue. He was lying on his right side, with his legs toward and about five feet from the sidewalk. This was about 7:55 o'clock. He had previously seen by a clock in a drug store in Penn street and Bedford avenue that it was 7:45, and was satisfied that it must have been about 7:55 when the wounded man was found. When he arrived at the spot Mr. Mills was just coming there with a lantern. They then examined him, and discovered blood on him; his shirt was all covered with it. When he asked the man what he was doing there he merely groaned. He asked him after where he got the blood from, and he moved his head. Blood was running from it. He did not make any verbal answer.

William White, alias "Diego," of No. 39 Oliver street, was sworn, and testified that he recognized the body of Torrino at the Morgue. He knew the deceased for twelve months, and said he came from Palermo, in Sicily, which was his native place. He understood from him that he was in the perfumery business when he first came to this country, but that he afterwards went into the feather business. During the last four or five months he was in the habit of visiting his saloon every night, and played cards. He was on friendly terms with every one he met there, but his more intimate friends were Italians, among whom were Costa and Mandella. White stated that he knew Mandella, but never talked into conversation as to what business he followed. He heard Torrino and Baroni say that he was engaged in the feather trade. A photograph of San Filippo was shown to the witness for identification, and he said it was Rosco's brother-in-law. He saw him at his place a few times, but he had not been there for the last two months. Torrino was intimately acquainted with him, and both shook hands very cordially whenever they met in his saloon. He said he knew Coromanti, and that himself and Torrino were together at his place on the Tuesday night before the murder. Coromanti left a short time before Torrino, leaving Costa and an Italian barber in the saloon with the deceased. He did not see Torrino on the day of the murder, but heard that he called to pay him a bill he owed him, and put him with other Coromanti was in the store the same day and drank a glass of lager.

Mrs. Mary St. George, of No. 64 Monroe street, testified that she knew Torrino, and identified his body at the Morgue. Deceased had taken a furnished room at her place, and she stated that she last saw him alive on the morning before his death, the 13. He left his room at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and said he was going to Brooklyn, but she did not know to what part he was going. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon on the same day Mandella came there, and was in the room with Torrino about two minutes. When he came out he went away with a man who was waiting for him outside. The photograph of San Filipo was shown witness, and she recognized him as the man who had been in waiting. The murdered man went out with these men, and was absent about an hour. When he returned he had his dinner, and said he was going to Brooklyn on business. The inquest was then adjourned until Thursday next.

THE SUPERVISORS AND THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

In the suit of James Haskell to recover from the City salary as an assistant keeper of the County Court-house, which salary had already been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors, Judge Joseph F. Daly has rendered an opinion as to the authority of the Supervisors in relation to such Court-house, as follows: "Counsel for the corporation concedes that there is but one question to be discussed upon the answer interposed herein, viz., the authority of the Board of Supervisors to audit on Dec. 9, 1873, the claim of the plaintiff at $1,225, for services as assistant keeper of the County Court House from Sept. 1, 1871, to June 24, 1872. The plaintiff was regularly appointed to that place by the Board of Supervisors on July 5, 1869, at a yearly salary of $1,500. While he held the position, theact, chapter 382, section 11, laws of 1870 was passed giving to four Commissioners power to complete the County Court House, and declaring that henceforth all powers of the Board of Supervisors over the erection of said Court House should cease. But that act cannot be construed to take away from the Board of Supervisors any of its powers over and duties in respect of the County Court, except the power of erecting, or completing the building. Its care and custody of that with other county offices remained, and the appointment and employment of keepers, &c., of the building had not been removed, the right to audit plaintiffs claim as assistant keeper was unquestionable. (Opinion of Corporation Counsel to Commissioners of Court House, June 5, 1874, vide, *City Record* June 15, 1874, volume 2, No. 300, p. 641.)" Basing his decision on the foregoing views of the law, Judge Daly sustained the demurrer to the answer, and renders judgment in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed by him.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

In the suit of Elijah Meyers against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Jay Cooke, and William B. Ogden, a motion was made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an order removing the suit to the United States Court. The motion was made on behalf of defendants in the suit, who tendered the usual bond of $500. The motion was opposed on behalf of plaintiff, on the ground that the suit was not against the railroad company as such, nor yet against its President, Mr. Cass, who had signed the bond for its removal. It appeared by the complaint that the relief asked for by plaintiff was the payment of a 7.30 bond; that the Trustees, Cooke and Ogden, be compelled to enter on the grant lands, and sell them for the benefit of the bond-holders; that defendants be restrained from issuing any more of such bonds, they having promised to issue no more after 1873, which new issue was unsecured, and the Trustees be removed from their trust. Without passing on the merits of the case, Judge Donohue held the terms of the statute, authorizing the transfer of the suit to a Federal court, to have been complied with, and granted the defendants' motion accordingly.

FEDERAL AND STATE OFFICERS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made in the case of Deforest against Farley and others to restrain the Referee in the suit from executing deeds of property sold under foreclosure. It appears that the mortgage was for $125,000, and that during the pendency of the suit a Mr. Keyes, who owned the equity of redemption, failed and went into the Bankrupt Court. An assignee was appointed by the Bankrupt Court, and a Referee to sell the property by the State Court. A sale was had, at which the Referee, together with the assignee in bankruptcy, attended, but the former refused to sign deeds of the property sold. The motion yesterday was made on behalf of the holders of the liens against the property to restrain the execution of deeds and forbid a resale of the property. Judge Donohue said he could not interfere with the assignee in bankruptcy, but would grant the motion so far as the Referee appointed by the State Court was concerned, leaving the form of the order to be settled hereafter.

THE LLAMOSO DIVORCE CASE.

In the divorce suit of Allagracia Cepeda de Llamoso against Antonio Llamoso, a motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, to confirm the report of the Referee awarding plaintiff $500 counsel fees and $35 a month alimony. It was claimed on behalf of the motion that the defendant had an annual income of $6,000, and was a partner in a large commission house. The motion was opposed, and Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE GRAND CENTRAL BILLIARD-ROOM.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge McAdam and a jury, the case of Henry L. Power against Michael Phalon came on for trial. Power is the proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel, and rented to Phalon the basement, to be used as a billiard-saloon, at the annual rent of $3,800. The present suit was for a quarter's rent, amounting to $700, payment of which was refused on the ground that plaintiff had represented to defendant that the gas of the basement was unconnected with any other portion of the building, whereas it turned out to have been connected with the subbasement and the parlors above, for both of which the defendant claimed to have improperly paid. The claim of defendant was denied by plaintiff, and, after considerable testimony on both sides, the jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed by him.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING SESSION—WORK AND STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

On the first of October next the annual opening of the Free Schools of Science and Art of the Cooper Union will take place, the session to be continued until May 30, 1875. The schools of the Union, divided into three departments, comprise a Woman's Art School, School of Science, and School of Art for Young Men. The Woman's Art School was established to afford free instruction in the arts of design to young women who wish to apply the knowledge they may acquire to gain a livelihood. Before admission the applicants are required to give the principal of the school satisfactory references as to their character and capacity, and must themselves provide all the stationery, crayons, instruments, colors, &c., necessary for their instruction—the models and easels used being provided for them free of cost. From 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, are the regular school hours, but pupils who desire to practice can remain in the school-room until 4 P. M. The rules of the institution are necessarily strict, but not onerous. A particular course of study is prescribed, and if at the end of the first two months after the opening pupils show a positive lack of ability or energy in their studies they are dropped from the classes, and their places filled by other applicants. At the end of each succeeding month it is also in the power of the Principal to suspend incompetent pupils. Drawing from life, plaster casts, glass, china, fruit, woolen and silk fabrics is in the course of study, and there is a class in photography, in which practical instruction in the art is given. During the last session of the school, thirteen scholars in the photographic class earned from outside orders $1,442. The sum of $2,039 27 was also earned by pupils in the engraving school, some of the principal work done being two large maps for missionary purposes, several drawings for architects, and a number of cuts for book publishers. Last season sixteen of the pupils of the Woman's Art School were admitted to the art classes of the National Academy of Design, and ten have procured art situations.

In the evening schools of art young men receive instruction similar to that received in the course adopted in the woman's school, and it is regulated by the same rules.

In the free night schools of science a thorough course of mathematics (with oral instruction in natural philosophy, elementary chemistry, chemistry applied to the arts, oratory and debate, &c., is also included. The classes in the schools of science are open to females as well as males. Those who desire to be admitted to the schools can do so by making application on every evening of each week, except Saturday, Sunday, and Monday in the month of September. In the free school of telegraphy for women, established a few years ago, pupils are taught the art of telegraphy.

The Western Union Telegraph Company furnishes the apparatus. The conditions required of applicants for admission to this school, in addition to good references as to character, are that they must be between sixteen and twenty-four years of age, and be prepared to accept situations outside of New-York as soon as they are qualified. The Trustees of the Union, while exacting the latter condition, however, do not guarantee places to pupils. The Free Library and Reading Room has been much improved since its establishment, and is daily filled with people who apparently appreciate its benefits. Two hundred and eighty newspapers and periodicals are kept on file, and the library contains about 15,000 volumes. As will be remembered, this department of the Union was opened last season on Sundays from October to May. The average attendance being 1,500 greater in proportion than on week days. Trustees of the Union have determined, in view of the success of the experiment, to repeat it. The statistics of the institution for last year are highly interesting. Among the figures it is found that 201 students were admitted into the Free School of Design for Women, and 151 remained at the close of the session. In the Free School for Women in Wood Engraving, thirty-nine pupils were received and twenty-three remained at the close. Of 120 applicants for admission to the Free School of Telegraphy for Women, forty-one were admitted and seventy-nine remained at the close. Eleven hundred and sixty pupils were admitted to the Free Night Schools of Science during the session, and 555 remained until its close, and in the Free School of Art 2,665 scholars were admitted, and 1,359 remained until the end of the term. For the new term 20 old scholars have registered their names to re-enter the Women's Art School, 52 new pupils have been accepted, and a large number of applications have been received. Notwithstanding the large outlay for the current expenses of the Union, which, besides the maintenance of the schools, library, &c., includes the payment every year of considerable sums for prizes in the shape of money, medals, &c., to successful students, it is gratifying to know that the financial condition of the institution is excellent, and that its income from the rents of stores, halls, &c., was last year in excess of all expenditures.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.

The liquor-dealers of the Fourth and Sixth Wards, who were reported in THE TIMES of yesterday as having appeared before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, on Monday last, to answer charges of having sold liquor without the license required by law, again presented themselves yesterday afternoon. The counsel for the Board of Excise tailed to convince Justice Wandell, however, that the resolution of the Excise law in that particular constituted a misdemeanor. Section 13 of the law of 1857 says that for each violation of the law a forfeit of $50 will be incurred; and section 22 of the same law says that all penalties under this act shall be sued for and collected. His Honor, after hearing the arguments of the counsel, decided to consult further authorities before coming to a final decision. The parties were all discharged on their own recognizance, to appear when called upon.

TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

Yesterday Edmund T. Craige, of Philadelphia, lately residing at No. 531 Eighth avenue, was arraigned before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with having obtained $50 from Charles Rathbone, of No. 149 East Thirty-sixth street, on a false check purporting to be drawn by L. W. Elder, on the Broadway National Bank, and payable to his order. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail....Jackson Mitchell, of No. 80 Spring street; John Winship, of No. 124 Beekman street, and Eleazer Edwards, of No. 128 Beekman street, were arraigned for keeping lottery offices and selling lottery tickets. They were all held for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

THE COMMITMENT OF A DOG CATCHER.

A young man named Charles Clark appeared before Mayor Havemeyer's Secretary yesterday, and complained that his "partner," Charles Halleck, one of the official dog catchers of the Third District, was fined $25, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment by the Court of Special Sessions for cruelty to one of the curs he had captured. Clark stated that three of Mr. Bergh's men testified, during the trial of his colleague, that Mr. Halleck caught hold of a dog by the hind legs, and violently threw him a distance of sixty yards into a cart. He denied the statement, and asked the Secretary to give him an order for the release of Halleck. When informed that the Mayor had no power to interfere in the matter, Clark announced that he would petition the court to discharge his associate.

AN OLD OFFENDER CAPTURED.

Libby Davis, a notorious thief, was arrested by Capt. Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on Monday night, on a charge of panel-thieving. She was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and on searching the records Chief Clerk Clark discovered that he held in his custody a suspended sentence against the accused. It appears that on the 12th of April, 1872, Libby, together with Eustacia St. Valeria, was found guilty of grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions. The woman St. Valeria was sent to State Prison for four years, but sentence on Libby Davis was suspended. The latter was therefore committed to the Tombs, and will be brought up on the opening of court next term to receive the sentence suspended over two years since.

THE DUNCKNER INQUEST.

Coroner Whitehall held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Charles T. Dunckner, a German, twenty-three years of age, who was killed on the 20th inst. by being run over by a train at the South-side Railroad Depot, foot of Eighth street. Miss Dunckner, a sister of the deceased, who resides in Albany, protested against the idea of suicide being entertained by her brother. Witnesses were examined who testified that Dunckner was seen upon the platform previous to the accident, but as no satisfactory evidence was given as to the manner in which he met his death, the inquest was adjourned. The remains were conveyed yesterday to Albany for interment.

THE NEW POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.

In consequence of the number of robberies that have recently been committed on the lamp-post letter-boxes, Postmaster James a few days ago promulgated an order causing the letters dropped in these boxes after nightfall to be collected and delivered at the General Post Office, and at Dodd's Express Office, in Broadway. The order went into effect on Monday night, and the number of letters collected was as follows: Station A, 1,030; Station B, 1,020; Station C, 1,030; Station D, 1,020; Stations E, F, G, H, 3,700; Down-town District, 350. Total, 8,180.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS APPOINTED TO CARRY POSTAL MATTER TO EUROPEAN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The schedule of steamers appointed to convey the United States mails to foreign countries during the month of September, 1874, has just been published by Mr. Joseph H. Blackfan, Superintendent of Foreign Mails:

On the 1st, the Wisconsin, of the Williams & Guion, sails for Queenstown from New-York; the Linda, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and St. John, N. B., from Boston, for Nova Scotia, and the Crescent City, Clyde, Steam-ship Company, from New-York, for Havana. On the 2d, the Abyssinia, Cunard, for Queenstown, and the Minister Roon, North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen, from New-York. On the 3d, Cymbria, Hamburg, American packet, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; and Rotterdam, of the Netherland Steam Navigation for Rotterdam, from New-York; Kenelworth, of American Steam-ship Company, for Liverpool and Vaderland, Red Star, for Antwerp, from Philadelphia; and the City of Merida, New-York and Mexican mail, for Havana, from New-York. On the 4th, the Andes, of the Atlas, for Kingston, from New-York, mails for Jamaica. On the 5th City of Richmond, Inman, for Queenstown; Main, North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen; and the Washington, General Transatlantic, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, from New-York; the Brunschweig, North German Lloyd, from Baltimore; Carroll, Boston, Halifax, and Prince Edward's Island, for Halifax, from Boston; the Falmouth, New-England and Nova Scotia, for Halifax, from Portland; Henry Chauncey, Pacific Mail, for Aspinwall, from New-York, and the Japan, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, from San Francisco, for Yokohama and Hong Kong. On the 7th, the Wilmington, Baltimore and Havana Steamship Company, from Baltimore, for Havana, via Key West. On the 8th, Schiller, Eagle Line, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and the Minnesota, Williams & Guion, for Queenstown, from New-York; the Samaria, Cunard, for Liverpool, from Boston; Linda, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and St. John, for Yarmouth, from Boston; the Columbus, Clyde, for Havana, from New-York. On the 9th, Russia, Cunard, for Queenstown, and the Oder, North German Lloyd, for Bremen, from New-York. On the 10th, Hammonia, Hamburg American Packet, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, from New-York; Indiana, American Steam-ship Company, for Liverpool, from Philadelphia; City of Havana, New-York and Mexican Mail, for Havana, and the Canima, Bermuda, for Bermuda, from New-York. On the 11th, Colina, Red Star, for Antwerp, from New-York. On the 12th, Baltic, White Star, for Queenstown; Neckar, North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen; Tybee, New-York and West Indies, for Port-au-Prince and Colon, Pacific mail, for Aspinwall, from New-York, and the Mikado, of Australasian and American Steamship Company, from San Francisco, for Honolulu, Kandvan, Fiji, Sydney, and Auckland. On the 15th, Wyoming, Williams & Guion, for Queenstown, from New-York; Hecla, Cunard, from Boston, for Liverpool; Linda, Yarmouth, N. S., and St. John, for Yarmouth, from Boston, and the Morro Castle, Clyde, for Havana, from New-York. On the 16th, Cuba, Cunard, for Queenstown and Hohenzollern, North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen, from New-York; On the 17th, W. A. Schotten, Netherlands Steam Navigation, for Rotterdam and Frisia, Hamburg, American Packet for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, from New-York; Abbotsford, American Steam-ship Company, for Queenstown, from Philadelphia; City of New-York, New-York and Mexican Mail, for Havana, from New-York. On the 18th, Atlas, of the Atlas, for Port-au-Prince, from New-York. On the 19th, Brittanic, White Star, for Queenstown; Donau, North German Lloyd, Southampton and Bremen, and Cuba, New-York and Mexican Mail for Havana; Franklin, Baltic Lloyd, for Stettin, and the Vile de Paris, General Transatlantic, for Brest and Havre, from New-York; Leipzig, North German Lloyd, for Bremen, from Baltimore; Carroll, Boston, Halifax, and Prince Edward Island, for Halifax, from Boston; Falmouth, New-England and Nova Scotia, for Halifax, from Portland; and Republic Pacific Mail, for Yokohama, from San Francisco. On 21st, Ashland, San Domingo, for Samana, from New-York. On the 22d, Nevada, Williams & Guion, Queenstown; Goethe, Eagle, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; Crescent City, Clyde, for Havana, and Etna, for Kingston, from New-York; Linda, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and St. John, for Yarmouth from Boston. On the 23d Scotia, Cunard, for Queenstown, and Ontario, Brazil mail, for St. Thomas and Rio from New-York. On the 24th, Thuringia, Hamburg, American packet for Plymouth; Cherbourg and Hamburg and City of Merida, New-York and Mexican mail, for Havana from New-York. On the 26th, Celtic, White Star, for Queenstown; Gen. Werder, North German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen; Acapulco, Pacific Mail, Aspinwall; ——, New-York and West Indies, for Port-au-Prince, from New-York; Koeln, North-German Lloyd, from Baltimore, for Bremen, via Southampton; Alhambra, Boston, Halifax, and Prince Edward's Island, for Halifax, from Boston; Falmouth, New-England, and Nova Scotia, for Halifax, from Portland. On the 29th, Idaho, Williams & Guion, for Queenstown and Columbus; Clyde, for Havana, from New-York; Atlas, Cunard, for Queenstown, from Boston. On the 30th, Algeria, Cunard, for Queenstown; Mosel, North-German Lloyd, for Southampton and Bremen, from New-York.

HUNTING TEXAS CATTLE IN LONG ISLAND.

Thirty Texas steers, which were being transferred on Monday morning from one yard to another, at the abattoirs on Cypress Hills road, near the South Side Railroad Depot, broke away from their keepers and dashed along Cypress Hills road, toward the country. Instant pursuit was made, but the bovines, with heads and tails up, made better time than their pursuers, and soon leaving the road, jumped fences and plowed up cabbage fields until they reached the vicinity of East Williamsburg. Here the greater portion sought shade and rest in a little grove, but two others are still kept on, some toward Ridgewood, others toward Glendale. At Ridgewood a young man in the employ of Mr. Miesel attempted to drive one of the steers out of the field with his hoe, but instead was himself raised in the air, and was severely injured when he again came in contact with the earth. At the lamp-black factory of James Lyons, Lawrence Lyons was severely injured by being both tossed and trampled on by one of the infuriated animals, while a young woman, whose name is unknown, was gored in such a manner that her life is despaired of. In East Williamsburg, also, several persons were severely injured. Monday afternoon, however, and yesterday morning a new feature was presented, the residents of Newtown having armed themselves with rifles and shot-guns and turned out en masse to resist the Texan invasion. Some eight or ten of the cattle were killed and many wounded. One old fellow was shot three times in the head and once in the shoulder, but still he charged furiously upon any one who ventured on foot in his vicinity. On the whole, any person wishing excitement and possessed of a good rifle, can enjoy a day's sport hunting Texas cattle in Newtown.

SEIZURE OF WATCHES.

Mr. Chapman, of the Custom-house Department, while on duty Tuesday morning at Pier No. 44 North River had his attention attracted by an individual who had just come ashore from the steamship Egypt, and whose movements were suspicious. He promptly overhauled the person in question, and was rewarded by discovering that he had with him a case containing ten dozen silver and eleven dozen gold watches. The goods were yesterday afternoon transferred to the Seizure Department. No claimant for them has up to the present appeared.

A SCHOONER SUNK.

At 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday the steamer Sylvan Grove, while on her down trip from Harlem, and while under a full head of steam, ran into the schooner E. Wells, of Bellport, Long Island, off Pier No. 40 East River. The schooner had her side crushed in, amidships, and sank almost immediately. Her crew were saved by the deck hands of the Sylvan Grove. The damage resulting from the loss of the schooner cannot now be ascertained. At the time of the collision the Sylvan Grove was crowded with passengers, and much excitement prevailed.

THE WILLIAMS HOMICIDE.

Coroner Whitehill held an inquest yesterday on the body of William Williams, a colored man, residing at West Meadow Bank, Gravesend, Long Island, who was shot dead by Francis Thompson on Sunday night. The evidence showed that Williams broke into Thompson's house during the night, and threatened to murder himself and his wife and a colored woman, who lived with them, who had formerly kept his company. The jury returned a verdict justifying the shooting, and Thompson, who gave himself up after the occurrence, was discharged.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $8,173 45; collection of assessments and interest, $5,672 35; market rents and fees, $130 45; water rents, $2,047 30; licenses, Mayor's Office, $60; rents and licenses, Department of Public Parks, $1,161 45; fees and fines, District Courts, $121 40; total, $17,386 50.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Postmaster W. L. Burt, of Boston, is at the Astor House.

Judge E. H. Grandin, of Mobile, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hector Cameron, Q. C., of Toronto, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Congressman Thomas C. Platt, of Oswego, N. Y.; Congressman James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, and Ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Ex-Mayor J. G. Berret, of Washington; Congressman Charles O'Neill, of Philadelphia, and Hon. R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Music at Tompkins square this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The steam-ship Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, arrived at Castle Garden yesterday, bringing 178 emigrants.

The unoccupied Methodist Church building, Nos. 61 and 61 Greene street, was damaged $25 by fire yesterday.

Fourteen men and women, all told, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court.

Antonia She, aged three years, fell from the first-story window of No. 503 East Eleventh street, yesterday, and was severely injured.

The Fall games of the New-York Athletic Club will take place on Saturday next, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Mott Haven.

Frederick Maars, of No. 163 Avenue B, committed suicide yesterday evening by shooting himself in the mouth with a single-barreled pistol.

Edward Welsh, aged thirty-five, of No. 19 West street, was killed while at work at Pier No. 4, North River, yesterday, by a piece of machinery falling on him.

The Department of Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by Dodworth's Band on the lake at Central Park to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.

On Monday night a raid was made on the disorderly house No. 19 Hester street. The proprietors were not arrested, but the parties caught on the premises were fined $10 each.

John F. Murray, aged forty-five, a clerk in A. T. Stewart's store, residing at No. 407 East Twenty-fourth street, was fatally injured yesterday evening by fall from an elevator at No. 106 Reade street.

The effects of H. Prindle, the defaulting insurance agent, were sold at Sheriff's sale yesterday. The entire sale realized $2,160 90 on articles which must have cost originally nearly or quite $5,000.

The Commissioners of Quarantine held a meeting yesterday, but only routine business was transacted. No mention whatever was made of the reported cases of yellow fever in the Lower Bay.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, said yesterday that, although the statutes do not require that denials in bankruptcy should be sworn to, he in future would exact that formality.

The Lady Washington Benevolent Society gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Bender's Schnetzen Park, yesterday. The members of several other German societies participated, with their families.

Andrew Angelio, an Italian, aged five years, died yesterday at No. 48 Park street, from injuri es about the head and body; but how they were received is unknown. Coroner Croker will make an investigation.

Preparations are being made at the Third Avenue Rink for the approaching Fair of the American Institute. The main hall is being decorated, and the central fountain is in position, and the floor is torn up to lay the pipes to feed it.

A brakeman, name unknown, was thrown from a Hudson River up train at 8.20 last evening by coming in contact with the bridge at Seventieth street, and instantly killed. He had a badge marked Greenbush Fire Department.

Andrew Watson, aged four years, was run over and instantly killed yesterday by two trucks driven by Michael Burns and William Lynch, at Eighty-eighth street and Third avenue. The body was taken to No. 168 East Eighty-eighth street.

The steam-ship Bothnia, of the Cunard Line, now lying at the company's wharf in Jersey City, has been open for public inspection for the past two days, and a large number of people availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the vessel.

Daniel Murphy was held in $1,000 bail, by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with assaulting Officer Cuff, of the Seventeenth Precinct. The officer claims that he was assaulted by Murphy while in